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TRYBUNA LUDU: COURSE OF MBFR TALKS 'UNFRUITFUL'

AU201450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Dec 82 p 7

[J. Moszczenski commentary: "An Unfruitful Course"]

[Text] The 28th round of the Vienna negotiations on mutual arms and armaments reductions in central Europe is drawing to a close. Seven socialist countries and 12 NATO countries are taking part.

These negotiations have already been going on for the better part of 10 years. The 28th round lasted from 23 September to 16 December. It was concluded by a 326th plenary session. There have been at least as many meetings which have been unofficial in nature.

Two documents form the subject of discussion. The first is the draft agreement which was presented by Poland last February in the name of the socialist countries and which defines concrete first-stage reductions. This draft envisages a series of measures which would be an effective form of control over reductions and over steps taken to strengthen mutual trust. It meets the West's demands halfway. The second document is the draft agreement presented by NATO in July on a four-stage reduction of armed forces and on associated measures in central Europe.

The Western document has been subjected to honest criticism by the socialist countries during the 28th round. It only deals with the reduction of armed forces and says nothing about arms reductions. It proposes an unequal reduction, extends the period of this reduction to 7 years, fails to establish a limit for air forces and generally contains a range of loopholes. Besides this, it clearly aims to give NATO countries unilateral military, negotiatory and propaganda advantages.

Despite such a negative appraisal, the socialist countries have been seeking a compromise and have displayed a flexible approach toward the impasse that has come about in the Vienna talks. In order to emerge from the deadlock and fruitless talks, these countries have proposed that editorial work on a joint document based on both draft agreements be commenced. They have also suggested that working teams be set up to look into individual difficult problems.

The delegations from NATO countries have not agreed to this, at least not up to now.

Thus the 28th round has confirmed once again that the West is using delaying tactics in Vienna, just as it is in Geneva. A typical example of this is the fact that the presentation of two addenda to the West's own draft, which was announced as far back as July, was delayed until November. The NATO states are also using delaying tactics to the negotiations by constantly introducing new matters to the agenda for discussion. Without any justification, they continue to overestimate Warsaw Pact forces, thus blocking the way to a solution of the "Gordian knot" which the problem of numerical data has become. Finally, they are stubbornly making excessive demands concerning the so-called associated measures (control, verification, exchange of information on military movements, maneuvers and so on) as if these measures alone were important, and not reduction itself.

Diplomatic observers admit that the 28th round has brought practically no progress to the negotiations.

What is worse, the West's stance has stiffened in some respects during this round, and has even gone back to demands made in 1979 which do not conform to the subject-matter and geographical sphere of these negotiations. Despite this negative appraisal of the 28th round, the socialist countries are ready to jointly seek solutions acceptable to both sides. They hope that their Western partners will draw the right conclusions from this constructive approach and finally adopt a feasible stance. They should do this all the more because the latest news from Washington and Geneva on Soviet-American consultations on nonexpansion of nuclear weapons and implementation of the 1972 SALT I agreement on reductions to antimissile defense systems indicates that despite the tense international situation dialogue between Moscow and Washington is continuing.

It is generally considered that every such contact may to a lesser or greater extent help ease and normalize bilateral and multilateral relations. And this normalization cannot fail to influence the Vienna negotiations whose 29th round will start at the end of January next year.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE REVIEWS RECENT SESSIONS

LD202026 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 Dec -- In his interview for PAP after his return home from Madrid today, head of the Polish delegation to the CSCE meeting, Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz, said a business-like atmosphere returned to Madrid and that the Polish delegation played a considerable role in creating that atmosphere. The Polish delegation "took an active part in all sessions -- both formal and informal -- in all major events. Not only did we play a fairly important role in creating the atmosphere of work but we also tried to negotiate such a formula for individual problems as would be acceptable for all," he said.

He admitted that Polish problems continued to focus interest in Madrid, but they ceased to take as much space as they did during the previous round, he said. The decisions on the suspension of martial law taken by the Polish Sejm inspired great positive interest there, though reserve in passing the final judgement on them could be seen in some cases, he remarked.

Speaking of the prospects for the Madrid meeting, Wiejacz upheld his guarded optimism on the issue, first voiced in mid-November, only due to the business-like atmosphere of the round.

Wiejacz specified the business-like atmosphere in Madrid as "lively contacts between the delegations of individual countries" and the fact that "the fundamental part of the meeting was carried on in working groups responsible for drafting the final document." The vice-minister credited the socialist countries with the restoration of the business-like atmosphere in Madrid. But also acknowledged the contribution of the neutral countries, "which cooperated very closely with us in this respect." "This made it possible to depart from the atmosphere of confrontation which dominated the spring round," he added.

"A certain approximation was recorded of stands taken by the delegations from the socialist and Western countries on many points, which was actively promoted by the neutral countries," Wiejacz declared.

"We came back from Madrid with the sense of having done our job well, and yet this is no cheap, uncritical optimism; for sure, it is still a long and by no means easy way to the goals which the meeting set forth for itself."

"I deem highly the fact that during my stay in Madrid I was received by the foreign minister of Spain's new, socialist government. This was the first official contact between a representative of the Polish authorities and that cabinet. We talked abut the Madrid meeting and about Polish-Spanish relations," the vice-minister remarked.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR INVITES ITALIAN JUDGE TO VISIT

AU202021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Prof Kostadin Lyutov has sent the following telegram to Mr Clelio Darida, minister of justice of Italy:

Esteemed Mr Minister: On 25 November 1982 the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov was arrested in Rome. He was accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. The same accusations are made against Bulgarian citizens Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyu Vasilev.

BTA has had the opportunity on several occasions to express the protests of the Bulgarian side against such unfounded accusations. Guided by the desire of the Bulgarian side to contribute to the asertion of truth, regardless of the fact that there is no signed agreement between the Italian Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on mutual assistance in legal matters, in my present telegram I propose that Mr Ilario Martella, the investigating judge, visit Bulgaria.

Mr Martella will have the opportunity of getting acquainted with the results of the investigations of the competent Bulgarian authorities, as well as to talk to the people he is interested in.

An official letter to Mr Martella will follow.

TU DAILY LINKS ITALY'S TERRORISM WITH 'REACTION'

AU201535 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 20 Dec 82

["On Political Terrorism in Italy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA) -- Political terrorism in Italy is the theme of an article by Mr Georgi Todorov, BTA former correspondent in Rome, published in the TRUD newspaper.

The acts of political extremism, the author points out, coincide with the outset of the cyclic general social, political and economic crisis in the Western countries, with the exceedingly more pronounced manifestations of moral and ethical degradation in certain circles of the bourgeoisie and its peripheral scions.

The author stresses that the plans of the terrorists, irrespective of the colour of the banners they demonstratively act under, as it has been documentarily proved, result from the grave and profound developments of political blackmail and ideological subversion, of armed provocations and destabilizing operations against the democratic forces, against the progressive regimes, against outstanding leaders of the workers' and national liberation movement, made by some international and national centres.

Irrefutable evidence of these ties and of the imported from without terrorism and strategy of tension has been had for a long time, writes Mr Georgi Todorov. [sentence as received] And this evidence has refuted the laws of planimetry [as received] because the parallel development of the black terrorism and the left extremism has united them in the common point of anticommunism.

"Thus extremism in Italy has become a particular moment in the common plot of the international reaction against democracy in Western Europe and the socialist countries", the article reads further.

The facts, Mr Georgi Todorov goes on to say further, reported in the democratic press testify to the fact that this plot is headed and financed by well-known centres and agencies. One of these "highly prestigious and active centres" has been directly named in the weightiest Italian magazines -- the central investigation agency and its subordinate Political Research Institute financed and controlled by the Rockfeller Foundation.

From the disclosures of other independent newspapers in Western Europe we learned, for instance, that the Political Research Institute has a specially developed "theoretical and practical programme" for the Italian extremist organizations. This programme is recommending a deepening of the "information" work among the leading, political, economic and military institutes in the respective country. It has been pointed out how exceptionally important is to create contacts and secure the assistance of the local police and legal authorities. Concrete directions are given for the establishing and expansion of the "operative groups network" /extreme left and extreme right/ of guerrilla action in the towns. [sentence as received] From the latest disclosures it has become clear that, in a broader aspect, it has been recommended to use the Mafia and the organized crime for arms deliveries and supply of communication equipment.

The author points out that the essence and meaning of these plans and the development of supplementary operations to these plans have been disclosed by the latest events -- not only in Italy but in the other West European countries as well but they have particular specifics in the Apennines republic; one finds an amazing regularity here -- of the bond between neofascism, criminal offence and left extremism.

The archives of a couple of years ago even more eloquently outline the bond between the two kinds of extremism: the Mafia and the criminal offence, with "inspirators" in the country and "patrons" outside. An impression is formed of the reactionary character of this monumental international plot against democracy.

The author quotes as an example the leaflets, directions and other materials of the "new European order" international neofascist movement, operating in Western Europe, seized at a customs check in the suitcases of Italian "tourists".

It has become clear that the tasks of this movement are to facilitate by all means the unification of Western Europe in its struggle against communism, writes the author.

"The main thing, however, is that the language of the terrorists is the language of reaction, of imperialism", underlines Mr Georgi Todorov.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 14-15 DEC

AU170847 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana residence on 14 and 15 December 1982. The plenum discussed the draft uniform plan on socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the 1983 draft state budget bill. In addition to the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, the secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] permanent board, the secretaries of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Dimitrov Youth League Central Committee were also present.

Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report on the draft plan on the socioeconomic development of the country.

The following comrades took part in the discussions: Belcho Belchev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of finance; Yanko Markov, secretary of the BZNS permanent board and minister of forests and forest industry; Ivan Khristov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and leader of a complex youth brigade in Metodievo village, Tolbukhin Okrug; Nacho Papzov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Panka Babukova, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first deputy minister of national education; Stefan Dosev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and secretary of Sofia City BCP Committee; Stefan Ninov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Pleven Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Kiril Kralev, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Georgi Dimitrov Scientific-Production Complex in Plovdiv; Georgi Evgeniev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions; Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade; Velichko Petrov, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee; Yordan Abrashev, BCP Central Committee member, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor and leader of a complex brigade in Ministroy in Kyustendil, and Krustyu Stanilov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, deputy minister of machine building and electronics and director general of the Elprom State Economic Trust.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, made a detailed statement on certain key issues of the socioeconomic development of the country.

The BCP Central Committee approved the basic points of the draft plan on the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the 1983 state budget and proposed that the Council of Ministers submit them to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

ZHIVKOV CABLES GREETINGS TO KKE'S FLORAKIS

AU191914 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Sofia, Dec 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has wired congratulations to Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, warmly greeting him with his reelection for secretary general of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party.

The telegram, expresses satisfaction with the upward development of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Greek people, which serve the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, and in the world. A deep conviction is also expressed in the cable that the relations between the two parties will continue to develop, in the future, too, in compliance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

CHNOUPEK CITES U.S. AS 'BIGGEST THREAT TO PEACE'

LD181254 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "The main source of complications in international affairs are the quite demonstrable adventurous acts of U.S. imperialism and the ambitions of its most reactionary forces to change the present world balance of forces and to gain military superiority", Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek wrote in the latest issue of the Czech weekly TVORBA. The minister said this fact is proved by all the latest foreign policy steps of the United States, in particular increasing militarization, the decision on producing neutron weapons, the extensive program of modernizing strategic weapons, intereference in internal affairs of other countries, including economic sanctions. This line has been posing the biggest threat to peace since the end of World War II, Minister Chnoupek stressed.

At the present stage, the role of Soviet foreign policy in strengthening peace positions, democracy and socialism is increasing. International relations are increasingly becoming one of the most important spheres of struggle between the antagonistic forces of socialism and capitalism. The minister recalled that the Soviet Union's rational foreign policy is fully supported by all socialist countries. The situation requires increased coordination of action of these countries and other forces against imperialism, i.e. putting up resolute resistance against designs to consolidate imperialist positions by strengthening NATO, to encourage the arms race, provoke conflicts and interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek added.

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATE IRISH OFFICIALS

LD172324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Garret Fitzgerald, Irish premier, on his election to office. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has congratulated Peter Barry, Irish minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK MEETS CSSR ENVOYS TO GREECE, INDIA, JAPAN

LD180538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Czechoslovak ambassadors in Prague today before they take up their diplomatic posts. They are Jozef Nalepka, ambassador in Greece, Jaromir Nehera, ambassador in the Republic of India, and Gustav Smid, ambassador in Japan.

CLERGYMEN PLEDGE TO ENHANCE PEACE INVOLVEMENT

AU201305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 82 p 3

[CTK report: "Meeting With Church Representatives"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Dec (CTK) -- At an end-of-the-year reception this Thursday, Milan Klusak, minister of culture in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], received the representatives of church and religious societies and prominent workers representing the regional associations Christian peace conference, Pacem in Terris Catholic Clergy Association and other church organizations and institutions.

In a friendly talk he was assured by Bishop Josef Vrana, Olomouc Apostolic administrator and chairman of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in the CSR; Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church; and other participants that the clergy and che believers would lastingly participate in developing our socialist fatherland and that they would enhance their involvement in the fight for preserving world peace.

In conclusion of the reception, the CSR minister of culture expressed appreciation for the standpoints they had expressed and assured them that the state would also fully support in the future the positive relations beneficial for mutual cooperation: He also wished them a good start for the 1983 new year.

HAMAN, GERLE ADDRESS MEETING ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD202338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] A state-wide working meeting dealing with the questions of ensuring the construction of nuclear stations was held at the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague today.

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, who chaired the meeting, pointed to the key importance of the fuel-energy basis for the further upward development of the national economy. He underlined the irreplaceable role played by nuclear power energy generation which we build in close cooperation and with the help of the Soviet Union.

The correctness of this orientation has been confirmed by the reliable operation and good results achieved by our first industrial nuclear power station V-1 in Jeslovske Bohunice, which has already produced more than 17.5 billion kilowatt hours and thus substituted about 18.5 billion tons of lignite.

Comrade Josef Haman further recalled the words of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, during his October visit to Jaslovske Bohunice that it is necessary to concentrate forces and create every prerequisite for ensuring the commissioning of further power units of the nuclear power stations V-2 in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany in the necessary schedules.

Comrade Haman further said that although this year some positive results have been achieved, we cannot be satisfied with the general progress of the construction of the new capacities of nuclear power stations. He pointed to the necessity of exceptional measures for ensuring work in winter months, and above all the necessity of a far more intensive concentration of assembly and construction capacities, and the urgency of a strict fulfillment of all supplies to these projects as regards schedules and quality. The speed of construction must on no account be to the detriment of quality since nuclear safety is the paramount question.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, speaking at the meeting, defined the most important tasks of the construction of both nuclear power stations.

In the discussion the participants in the meeting spoke about experiences from the progress of construction, made critical and self-critical remarks concerning shortcomings which must be overcome, and expressed the determination honorably to meet set tasks.

LER SUBMITS DRAFT 1983 BUDGET TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU171138 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 15 Dec 82 p 3

["From" the report on the CSSR Government's draft budget bill for 1983, delivered by CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler at a 14 December session of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT IS SUBMITTING TO THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ITS DRAFT BILL ON THE STATE BUDGET FOR 1983 SHORTLY AFTER THE SEVENTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION DISCUSSED A REPORT ON THE 1983 STATE PLAN OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER L. LER SAID IN THE OPENING PART OF HIS SPEECH. THAT SESSION LAID DOWN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT TASKS AIMED AT ACHIEVING A HIGHER LEVEL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY'S INTENSIFICATION, AT REINFORCING THE INTERNAL ECONOMIC BALANCE AND SAFEGUARDING THE POPULATION'S LIVING STANDARDS. THESE TASKS REPRESENT THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY IN THE PRESENT PERIOD. OUR FISCAL POLICY AND THE STATE BUDGET MUST PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THEM.

The dynamics of the creation of resources in the major branches of the national economy is to be accelerated in such a way as to create prerequisites for a 2 percent increase in the creation of the national income. However, we are not concerned with just any increase in the creation of resources: We are linking this demand with simultaneously improving the structure of the resources so that they are in tune with the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets, with raising the products' technical standards and quality and with enhancing effectiveness and cost efficiency. This is the only way of creating realistic prerequisites for maintaining the attained living standards of the population and further strengthening the balance of our external economic relations.

The planned growth of resources makes it possible to increase the consumption of the nonproduction sphere and thus also the public's personal consumption. However, it does not provide for an increased volume of accumulation: On the contrary, the overall volume of investments in the national economy is to be reduced. It is, however, essential -- aside from limiting expenditures for investment projects -- that we also rigidly regulate the growth of noninvestment expenditures in the entire sphere of the budget. Here, too, we must assert with utmost consistency the criteria of the most efficient and economical use of resources. It is one of the important prerequisites for ensuring a balance between the budget's revenues and expenditures.

Revenues and Expenditures

THE OVERALL TOTAL OF THE STATE BUDGET -- THAT IS, THE SUM OF THE BUDGET OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION AND THE BUDGETS OF THE CZECH AND THE SLOVAL SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, INCLUDING THE BUDGETS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES -- WILL AMOUNT TO KCS309.5 BILLION NEXT YEAR, WHICH REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF KCS5.8 BILLION OR 1.9 PERCENT. AS IN THE PAST, THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS' REVENUES ACCOUNT FOR THE CRUCIAL PORTION OF THE BUDGET'S REVENUES -- ALMOST 86 PERCENT, WHILE THEIR SHARE IN THE INCREMENT OF THE REVENUES IS EVEN HIGHER.

From the budget expenditures, 17 percent is earmarked for subsidies to state-run economic organizations. Almost 47 percent of the budget expenditures are earmarked for noninvestment expenditures in education, the health service, social security and other services to the population. A total of 7.7 percent of expenditures is earmarked for defense and security and almost 9 percent for investments of budgetary organizations. The remaining portion of expenditures is earmarked to meet the economic needs of budgetary and cooperative organizations, for developing science and technology, for state administration, courts and the like.

Subsidies to economic organizations from the means of the budget account for only 6 percent of the increment of budget expenditures so that the overwhelming portion of

this increment is earmarked for budgetary organizations, whose expenditures are to increase 2.1 percent. Within the framework of the budgetary organizations, to give an example, expenditures for the population are to increase 2.9 percent and expenditures for science and technology 6 percent. We do not envisage any increase in the expenditures on state administration. The expenditures on administrative staffs and as regards the material expenditures in this area, only the needs essential for a smooth operation of the state administration are being ensured.

THE 1983 REVENUES OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET WILL AMOUNT TO KCS171.8 BILLION, WHICH IS A 0.9 PERCENT INCREASE AGAINST THIS YEAR. OF THIS SUM, KCS58.2 BILLION IS EARMARKED TO FINANCE FEDERALLY RUN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND KCS113.6 BILLION FOR SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS TO THE TWO REPUBLICS' STATE BUDGETS.

The national committees' budgets will amount to Kcs100.3 billion, providing for the planned tasks in developing branches of the population's social consumption, in housing construction and other fields that play an important role in maintaining and improving the population's living standards and living conditions. The draft state budgets and the draft budgets of the national committees are expressed in terms of 1982 prices. In keeping with the draft law on the state budget, its data will be recalculated on the basis of the wholesale prices that will go into effect at the beginning of next year. The recalculation will be carried out in such a way as to preserve the state budgets' balance and to ensure the tasks assigned to individual branches.

The results attained by the state-run economic organizations are of key importance for achieving equilibrium of the state budget, which is one of the main tasks of fiscal policy and a prerequisite for strengthening the balance of the entire economic development. They are given exacting tasks by the 1983 state budget and fiscal plan, tasks which proceed from the knowledge that has been proved by practice many times that only by consistently implementing the long-term strategy of economic policy -- by striving for higher effectiveness, cost-efficiency and quality of work and switching the economy onto the path of intensive development -- can the impact of the more difficult conditions of economic development be actively overcome.

Extensive Development Is Not Possible

Therefore, the political awareness, the professional honor and certainly also the personal material interest of every working person calls on him to do his best for the implementation of this economic policy. The new conditions demand a new approach to the fulfillment of tasks. We must overcome the way we used to do things during the period of a predominantly extensive economic development: It is not and will not be possible to continue in this way. Therefore, in all areas of our economic life we have to wage a struggle for an economic mode of thinking suited to the current needs, to stress the criteria of economically rational behavior based, above all, on correct economic calculations, and to encourage creative approaches, initiative and a healthy socialist enterprising spirit in dealing with economic problems. This is the only way of making the criteria of effectiveness assume the priority position in our work that is due to them.

IN SOME SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, WE HAVE ACHIEVED GOOD RESULTS IN THE GROWTH OF EFFECTIVENESS. HOWEVER, THIS HAS NOT BEEN THE CASE EVERYWHERE AND THE EXTENT IS STILL NOT SUFFICIENT.

WE APPRECIATE IN PARTICULAR THAT IN THE LAST 2 YEARS THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ATTAINED SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS OF COSTS, ESPECIALLY MATERIAL COSTS. WE EXPECT THAT THIS POSITIVE TREND WILL CONTINUE NEXT YEAR AS WELL AND THAT THE MATERIAL INCENTIVES RULES ARISING FROM THE SET OF MEASURES WILL CONTINUE TO EXERT A POSITIVE INFLUENCE IN THIS AREA.

Next year, overall costs should be reduced by 0.48 percent, which equals, in absolute terms, savings of Kcs4.8 billion. This saving is to be the main factor in the growth of profit from the domestic economy. Profit is to grow by 5.9 percent: And this is higher than what has been achieved in the last 2 years. The speed of the profit growth has recently been affected by the slower speed of production growth, which is running up against the barrier of resources of energy and raw and other materials. These problems, however, represent the harsh economic reality with which we have to come to terms. The development of the economy and its acceleration will increasingly depend on the improved utilization of the available resources of power and materials. The attainment of a higher standard of the utilization process is the center of our endeavor to step up the intensification of economic development. That is why we put such a stress on saving material costs. Next year, these savings are to amount to Kcs3.8 billion, which constitutes a relative reduction by 0.54 percent. Aside from this, the enterprises must absorb in their costs, as in the previous years, a 2 percent increase in the prices of fuels and energy, which is an increase of roughly Kcs500 million.

These tasks are demanding but they can be fulfilled. International comparisons reveal that, despite a certain improvement, the energy and material-intensiveness of our production continues to be higher than in advanced countries. We must concentrate the attention of managerial bodies on tapping existing potential, develop financial autonomy [chozrascot] of enterprises and within the enterprises, improve the material consumption norms and channel the utilization of the latest findings of science and technology in this direction.

An important factor for utilizing these untapped potentials is directing the initiative of the working people toward saving 0.5 percent more power, fuels and metals than planned, as has been proposed by the bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

People for Services

FOR THE NEXT YEAR WE FORESEE A LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN EXCESS OF THE GROWTH OF THE AVERAGE WAGES. THIS IS ALSO REFLECTED IN THE PLANNED 0.81 PERCENT REDUCTION OF WAGE COSTS PER PRODUCTION UNIT. THIS SHOULD YIELD SAVINGS OF KCS1.4 BILLION. THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS TASK REQUIRES IMPROVED ORGANIZATION OF LABOR, A SMOOTH RUNNING OF PRODUCTION, A CONSISTENT UTILIZATION OF THE WORKING HOURS, AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE NORMS AND, IN PARTICULAR, REINFORCING THE DIFFERENTIATION OF WAGES DEPENDING ON THE CONCRETE RESULTS OF WORK. THE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH MUST INCREASINGLY ESTABLISH PREREQUISITES FOR RELEASING MANPOWER FOR THE SERVICE SECTOR, THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHICH LAGS BEHIND NEEDS.

Next year, the total volume of financial resources for capital investment projects in state-run economic organizations and budgetary organizations is to be 1.5 percent lower than this year. This slowdown contributes to improving the balanced nature of our economic development with respect to both domestic and foreign relations. At the same time it creates prerequisites for tackling protracted problems in our investment activities, especially for cutting short the intolerably long duration of the construction of projects, reducing the number of projects under construction simultaneously and improving the preparation of projects. A certain improvement that has been achieved in this area is, so far, of only a partial significance.

IN VIEW OF THE SLOWED DOWN OVERALL INVESTMENT ACTIVITY AND THE SIMULTANEOUS NEED TO INCREASE INVESTMENTS IN THE FUEL-POWER BASE, THE POSSIBILITIES OF INVESTMENTS IN OTHER BRANCHES AND IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE ARE LIMITED. THAT IS WHY WE MUST CONSIDER MORE CAREFULLY THAN EVER BEFORE WHICH INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES TO USE AND SELECT ONLY PROJECTS THAT WILL YIELD THE GREATEST BENEFIT FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. MODERNIZATION MUST BE PREFERRED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES.

Next year we will be facing extraordinarily exacting tasks in the area of external economic relations. We cannot anticipate any improvement in the conditions for our foreign trade, especially as far as trade with nonsocialist countries is concerned. The crisis-ridden development in those countries, linked with a stagnation of world trade, leads to a worldwide decline of investment activities. The growing cost of living and high unemployment in the capitalist countries has also deepened the declining demand for consumer goods. That is why competition on the world markets is becoming tougher and more exacting criteria are applied in world trade as regards the quality of exported machinery and consumer goods.

The Price Received Is the Criterion of Success

Only merchandise of first-rate quality and high technical standard with proper service and spare parts, in other words, merchandise that is marked by a high level of production activity and of sales and after-sales services, can be sold profitably. This is also the aim of measures that we are taking to improve and strengthen cooperation between production and foreign trade, deepen their material incentives and raise their accountability for their results.

WE PROCEED FROM THE REALIZATION THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO COORDINATE MORE AND MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN HERETOFORE THE CENTER'S DECISIONS ABOUT CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE WITH PARTIAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES BEING CARRIED OUT UPON THE INITIATIVE AND WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AUTHORITY OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS, ENTERPRISES AND FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS. DECISIONS DERIVED FROM THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OVERALL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS MUST BE COMPLEMENTED WITH DECISIONS DERIVED FROM THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONDITIONS OF INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES AND INDIVIDUAL MARKETS.

We base our participation in the international division of labor on cooperation with the socialist states, and particularly the Soviet Union. In it we establish prerequisites for strengthening the long-term and stable nature of this cooperation by developing socialist economic integration and the specialization and cooperation of productions, and by developing joint entrepreneurship and the construction of projects in which several countries are interested. The realization of a number of agreements that have already been concluded, and the economic cooperation of CEMA countries are both important factors for the stability of our economic development.

THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT UNDER THE CURRENT COMPLICATED CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY, AND IN A SITUATION WHEN WE MUST CONTINUE TO RECKON WITH AN AGGRAVATION OF EXCHANGE RATIOS BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, SINCE THIS IS ONE OF THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ON PRINCIPLE, THE ACTIVE SOLUTION IS POSSIBLE HERE ONLY ON THE BASIS OF A MORE DYNAMIC EXPORT AND, ABOVE ALL, ITS ENHANCED EFFECTIVENESS. IT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY APPARENT THAT AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARDS OF EFFECTIVENESS IN OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY DEPENDS VERY LARGELY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS. WE MUST COMPARE THE PRODUCTS WE EXPORT WITH THE PRODUCTS OF THE TOP-LEVEL COMPETITION, BOTH WITH REGARD TO QUALITY AND TECHNICAL OR ESTHETIC STANDARDS, AND WITH REGARD TO PRICES ACHIEVED. ONLY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PRICES COMMANDED BY TOP-LEVEL COMPETITION CAN BE REGARDED AS PROOF THAT WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN COPING WITH THE DEMANDING CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD MARKETS AND THAT OUR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT ORGANIZATIONS ARE WORKING ACCORDING TO WORLD STANDARDS.

The significance of scientific-technical development, its acceleration and increased effectiveness are increasingly growing due to our ensuring the transition to an intensive economic advance, and achieving higher effectiveness in production consumption, investments, foreign exchange, and other sectors. This development is the most important intensification factor in our advance and that is why our economic policy places such a great emphasis on it.

The total volume of noninvestment capital which we will invest in this sphere in 1983 should amount to Kcs17.7 billion: This is 3.5 percent more than this year. At the same time, Kcs10.4 billion of this total should come out of the funds of enterprises

and their superior bodies, and Kcs7.3 billion out of the state budget. Even if the share of funds set apart for scientific-technical advance can stand comparison with industrially developed states, we cannot be satisfied with the effects achieved in the economy, despite a certain partial improvement.

That is why we must combine the investment and noninvestment capital spent on this sphere much more than we have to date so that ultimately the enterprises, ministerial branches and the entire economy benefit: We must speed up the application in practice of the results of technical advance and of the knowledge acquired by science, and we must eliminate all obstacles preventing this. A far greater role must be played here by the technical intelligentsia and a better utilization of renumerations for really creative work. Likewise, a specific orientation of the financial, loan and price policy must contribute far more toward raising the technical standards of national economy.

Harshly Against Surplus Stocks

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURPLUS STOCKS IS YET ANOTHER SPHERE IN WHICH FOR SOME TIME WE HAVE BEEN DISSATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS ACHIEVED. NEXT YEAR WE ARE COUNTING ON THEIR 0.7-PERCENT INCREASE. AT THE SAME TIME, IN THE INDUSTRY AND IN BUILDING INDUSTRY WE HAVE SET A MOST MOBILIZING TASK: TO SPEED UP THE TURNOVER BY 3.1 DAYS, THAT IS TO REDUCE THE STOCKS BY 1 PERCENT -- WHICH EQUALS KCS 2 BILLION. IN ASSESSING WHETHER THIS TASK IS FEASIBLE, WE PROCEEDED FROM THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE FAILURE TO FULFILL THE TASK OF SPEEDING UP THE TURNOVER OF STOCKS IN THE PAST YEARS HAS LED TO CONSIDERABLE, UNUSED SURPLUS STOCKS.

The difficulty in speeding up the stock turnover is enhanced by the fact that a number of problems persist in the stock structure. Although there are surplus stocks, mostly consisting of certain materials and of both uncompleted and completed products, nevertheless the stocks of certain other ranges of products are low; this threatens the smooth operation of the production process. That is why the task of an overall mobilization of funds that are tied up in the stocks must be combined with an improvement of the structure of stocks.

The comprehensive expression of the increased pressure that we are exerting on economic organizations by means of the state budget and the financial plan is that the balance between the actual financial resources they are meant to create and the expenditures they will use for their own purposes is to be tightened by Kcs6.4 billion, that is 10 percent: After the impact of foreign trade on the financial economy is neutralized, this figure is to be almost 20 percent.

Indolence Is No Solution

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR -- THAT IS, THE SPECIFIC RESULTS OF EVERY WORKER'S WORK -- IS QUITE LOGICALLY ENHANCED BY THE GROWING COMPLEXITY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND BY THE INCREASINGLY DEMANDING FULFILLMENT OF THE TASKS SET FOR OVERCOMING THE DIFFICULTIES. THIS IS ALL THE MORE VALID FOR MANAGEMENT WORK AND FOR THE ENTIRE LEVEL AND EFFICIENCY OF MANAGEMENT. GOOD MANAGEMENT IS ONE OF THE DECISIVE PREREQUISITES FOR ACHIEVING GOOD AND OUTSTANDING RESULTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, BAD MANAGEMENT WEAKENS EVEN GOOD WORK RESULTS AND CAN FRUSTRATE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S EFFORT AND INITIATIVE. WE ARE STILL NOT SUCCEEDING -- AS ENVISAGED BY THE SET OF MEASURES -- IN APPLYING TO THE NECESSARY EXTENT THE QUALITATIVELY NEW, MORE EXACTING CREATIVE APPROACHES IN THE FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC TASKS. IN MANY PLACES OBSOLETE WORKING METHODS, ROUTINE WORK, INDOLENCE AND THE ENDEAVOR TO OFFLOAD THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS TO A HIGHER LEVEL CONTINUE TO PREVAIL. BUT PROBLEMS CANNOT BE EVADED, SINCE THIS ONLY MAKES THEM ACCUMULATE, AND THEN IT BECOMES MORE DIFFICULT AND COMPLICATED TO SOLVE THEM.

In the process of improving management standards, a significant place belongs to deepening the enterprise and intra-enterprise cost accounting system [khozraschet].

However, it is not sufficient for the principles of cost-accounting to be known only to executives. They must become a specific familiar term for everybody, a criterion of work: They must influence the behavior of all workers and shape their active attitude to the fulfillment of economic tasks, to handling the materials, energy and fuels, and to enhancing labor productivity.

To mobilize the subjective factor simultaneously means to see to the development of brigade cost-accounting, of counterplanning, of socialist competition, of the movement of socialist labor brigades and comprehensive rationalization brigades, and the movement of improvers and inventors. All these are forms in which care for effectiveness expediently permeates the whole of economic life: And that is why we give them every support.

On the other hand we must be irreconcilable in fighting mediocre, negligent and bad work, as well as various manifestations of disorder and irresponsibility. That is also why one should be more exacting in approaching the adherence to planning and financial discipline.

Thrift as a Principle

One of the spheres in which we have succeeded in achieving certain positive results is the tightening of thrift. But we do not want to overrate the results, since we realize that thrift -- whether in the creation of resources, or in the use of them -- is being brought about mostly by means of directives and their measures. However, we are standing at the beginning of the process, which gradually -- with greater consistency and under greater control -- should lead every organization and every worker to imbue all economic activity with thrift as a principle.

LAST YEAR WE ADOPTED THE THRIFT PROGRAM FOR THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD. IT SET SPECIFIC TASKS FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE SECTOR OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, FOR ENHANCING THRIFT IN THE SPHERE OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION AND FOR A FURTHER REDUCTION OF CERTAIN NONPRODUCTIVE COSTS AND SO FORTH.

A MORE DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF ITS FULFILLMENT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO YOU IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELABORATION OF THE FINAL STATE ACCOUNT FOR 1982. NEVERTHELESS I WOULD LIKE TO DEAL WITH ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS -- THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SPHERE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. IN THE CENTRAL BODIES AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES, THE NUMBER OF THESE EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE REDUCED BY THE END OF 1985 12 PERCENT: THE FIGURE FOR DIRECTLY MANAGED ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE 5-10 PERCENT. EVERY YEAR, STARTING WITH 1982, AT LEAST 25 PERCENT OF THE SET TASK SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. THIS ECONOMY OF EMPLOYEES IS REFLECTED IN THE 1983 BUDGET. THE OVERALL FULFILLMENT OF THIS SIGNIFICANT TASK IN THE THRIFT PROGRAM REQUIRES AN ACTIVE APPROACH AND CONSISTENT CONTROL.

The thrift program, as was emphasized when it was discussed, was designed as an open-ended [otevreny] program. From this also proceed the concrete measures for 1983, which were approved by the government. For example, the limit for expense accounts [propagace] was reduced by another 10 percent compared with this year's limit, and other limits on selected costs were frozen at the 1982 level. No growth is occurring. In order to deepen the thrift program, measures were adopted to limit the payment of remuneration for work carried out outside the contract of employment, to prevent the further growth of operating costs and to achieve savings in this sphere. The effectiveness of the operational norms for the motor fuel consumption will be reviewed. A review of the justification of the existence of special-purpose organizations controlled directly by ministries also will be carried out.

Standard of Living Is the Objective

The acceleration of economic development, compared with the 1981-82 period, on which we are counting in the 1983 plan, creates more favorable prerequisites for the

fulfillment of the key objectives of our economic policy, that is, ensuring and improving the achieved high standard of living of the population and its social security. In the existing economic conditions this is a very difficult task not only in itself, but also because we are forced to resolve serious problems in other sectors at the same time.

The monetary income of the population will rise by 2 percent. Of that figure, the income from wages will rise by 1.3 percent, while the average wage will be 1 percent higher.

ASSUMING THAT THE RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER WILL INCREASE 2 PERCENT, WE ARE EXPECTING SALES OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS TO INCREASE 2.7 PERCENT AND OF FOODSTUFFS 1.2 PERCENT. THE MAIN COMPLEXITY OF THESE TASKS LIES IN THE FACT THAT IN BOTH GROUPS OF GOODS MORE HAS TO BE DONE TO SATISFY DEMAND GIVEN A STRUCTURE THAT STILL HAS A NUMBER OF SHORTCOMINGS, WHICH PRODUCTION AND TRADE MUST JOINTLY RESOLVE MORE EFFECTIVELY AND MORE RAPIDLY. A SIMILAR SITUATION EXISTS IN THE SPHERE OF SERVICES PAID FOR BY THE PUBLIC. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE, A GROUP OF MEASURES WAS ADOPTED AIMED AT EXPANDING AND IMPROVING THE STANDARD OF THEM. THE DISCUSSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAWS ARE AIMED TO THAT END ALSO.

The expenditure on social services and on activity for the public will amount to Kcs159.9 billion next year, that is, 51.7 percent of total budget expenditure. Of that figure Kcs14.8 billion are for investments and Kcs145 billion for noninvestment expenditures. This means that the noninvestment expenditure will increase 2.9 percent, which is a higher increase than that of the national income. Thus even in complicated economic conditions we are giving preference to this important sphere of the public's social security. This is our long-term program which at the same time indicates the decisive importance of accelerating the creation of resources as the fundamental economic prerequisite for satisfying the constantly growing needs of the population in the sphere of social consumption.

A TOTAL OF KCS81.1 BILLION IS TO BE SPENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY NEXT YEAR, THAT IS 3.5 PERCENT -- OR KCS2.7 BILLION -- MORE THAN THIS YEAR. OF THE TOTAL SUM, KCS49.5 BILLION IS DESTINED FOR PENSIONS, KCS26.1 BILLION FOR EMPLOYEES' HEALTH INSURANCE AND KCS5.5 BILLION WILL BE EXPENDED FROM THE BUDGETS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES, MOSTLY FOR THE HEALTH INSURANCE OF PERSONS WORKING IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR AND FOR SOCIALCARE. THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE SOCIAL SPHERE CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE MAIN FORMS OF ENSURING THE POPULATION'S SOCIAL SECURITY, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO IT KEEPS ON INCREASING. THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, CAN BE ILLUSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT NEXT YEAR 3,930,000 PENSIONS WILL BE PAID, AND CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES FOR 3,873,000 CHILDREN. IN ESSENCE, THESE TWO AFOREMENTIONED FORMS ALONE APPLY TO ONE HALF OF OUR STATE'S POPULATION.

In 1983, Kcs23.6 billion will be spent on education and Kcs22.2 billion in the health sector. This represents an increase of 1.5 percent and 3.3 percent respectively. The greater growth of the expenditure in the health sector is connected with the cost of medicines and special health care products, which will reach more than Kcs6 billion, that is, more than a quarter of the health sector's budget, and which has been increasing by 7 percent.

The expenditure for culture remains practically at this year's level and will amount to Kcs3.9 billion. In addition to this sum we are reckoning, as in the past years, with purpose-oriented resources for the reconstruction of the national theater and for putting it into operation.

NEXT YEAR, 95,700 APARTMENTS OF VARIOUS TYPES ARE TO BE FINISHED, THAT IS, SLIGHTLY FEWER THAN THIS YEAR. THEREFORE THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE BUDGET EXPENDITURE FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND THE HOUSING ECONOMY, WHICH WILL AMOUNT TO KCS23.4 BILLION, IS 1.3 PERCENT LOWER THAN THIS YEAR. THIS SUM INCLUDES INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

TOTALING KCS12.2 BILLION, STATE SUBSIDIES FOR COOPERATIVE AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION TOTALING KCS5 BILLION, THE PAYMENT OF SHARES IN COOPERATIVE STABILIZATION [DRUZSTEVNI STABILIZACNI] CONSTRUCTION AMOUNTING TO KCS450 MILLION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING THE LOSSES OF THE ENTERPRISES OF HOUSING ECONOMY, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF WHICH ALMOST KCS4.7 BILLION WILL BE SPENT.

On the whole, it can be said that even with the relatively low dynamism of the budgetary revenues, we devoted a substantial part of their increment -- more than 70 percent -- to increasing expenditure benefitting the population. However, it is necessary to handle the earmarked volume of resources expediently and thriftily, and to preferentially ensure those needs that are the most important from the point of view of society as a whole.

For a number of years now, we have been developing our economy in very complex conditions, conditions that are getting more complex rather than less. The times require that we more rapidly adapt the structure, and especially the efficiency and the standard of management, to the qualitatively new requirements, to the accelerated pace of the scientific-technical development as well as to the necessity of deeper and more efficiently joining the international division of labor.

CZECH DEPUTY PREMIER, FORMER PRAGUE MAYOR, DIES

LD181920 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] -- Zdenek Zuska, deputy of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Czech deputy premier, died tragically on Friday at the age of 51, it was announced here Saturday by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Federal Assembly, the Central Committee of the Czech National Front and the Czech Government. Zdenek Zuska became member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1947. Since 1970 he was member of the Communist Party Central Committee and since 1971 deputy of the Federal Assembly. He was mayor of Prague from 1970 to 198[illegible], and became Czech deputy premier in 1981. Zdenek Zuska has been awarded the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labour and other distinctions and medals for his active participation in the political and public life and in the construction of socialism.

BERLIN COMMENTS ON FRG BASIC TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD202152 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Martin Radmann commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 10th anniversary of the basic treaty. On 21 December 1972, State Secretary Kohl and Federal Minister Bahr signed the Treaty on the Basis of Relations Between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. This document, signed in Berlin, the GDR capital, is an important part of the complex of European treaties, concluded in the seventies, thanks to the active policy of coexistence pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist states. This system of treaties records the results of World War II and postwar developments in terms of international law. It gave rise to, and activated, the process of detente, which eventually led to the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. The basic treaty endowed relations between the GDR and the FRG with the international basis required for relations between sovereign states independent of each other. Its central provision is the pledge by both sides to be guided by the aims and principles of the UN Charter, the sovereign equality of all states, and respect for independence, autonomy and territorial integrity. It expressly states that the GDR and the FRG will respect the independence and autonomy of either state in its internal and external affairs and that neither state can represent the other internationally or act in its name.

The past 10 years have shown the importance of the basic treaty: In all problems at issue, it facilitated progress in normalizing relations -- previously unthinkable -- including a series of follow-up agreements and arrangements beneficial to both sides. Trade and economic relations, two-way travel and visits were expanded. Retrospect shows that provided the requirements of peace and detente are satisfied, even complicated problems can be solved in the interest of the peoples if tackled farsightedly with realism and circumspection.

For all their irreconcilable social differences, the GDR and the FRG can establish normal good-neighborly relations if a number of still outstanding issues are settled as a matter of course, above all by observing the international principle of noninterference, respecting the GDR's citizenship and personal sovereignty, transforming permanent missions into embassies, and regulating the course of the Elbe River border. These are matters which can no longer be put off. Whoever thinks he can flout international law in the relations between both states must accept the blame for recurring strains in the relations between them. Whoever hankers after theories alleging that the German Reich still exists within its 1937 borders violates the spirit and letter of the basic treaty and threatens the tranquillity and security of Europe.

Erich Honecker told the fifth SED Central Committee meeting that it is important that Bonn's policy, in accord with its treaties, should help to relieve the exacerbation of the international situation and keep relations with the GDR clear of all ballast which hampers progress in these relations. For the GDR, the safeguarding of peace is paramount. Both German states -- situated as they are at dividing line between the two major military groupings -- bear a special responsibility for this. What benefits the citizens of both states is not confrontations, least of all the stationing of new missiles, but a policy dedicated to peace, disarmament and detente. The implementation of the NATO decision on missiles adopted in Brussels, designed to change the strategic balance, not only has an adverse general influence on the situation in Europe and East-West relations; GDR-FRG relations cannot remain unaffected, suspended, as it were, in a vacuum. At the Lake Werbellinsee meeting, Erich Honecker stressed that good-neighborliness cannot thrive in the shadow of new American nuclear missiles. It is precisely because the fruits of detente in Europe have greatly benefitted both German states, that the GDR, ever ready for dialogue, does not want them to be endangered. They must be preserved and augmented. The basic treaty is, and remains, a good basis to this end.

LEADERSHIP CABLES REGARDS ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

LD201850 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and György Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, congratulated the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union in a telegram on the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Soviet Union.

The telegram runs:

"The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people send comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes on the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

In sixty years the Soviet people, under the guidance of their Leninist Communist Party, have attained outstanding results in the development of their economy, culture, science and education, have built up socialism, and are successfully working on the construction of a communist society.

The foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is living proof of the correctness of the principles of Lenin's nationalities policy. In the first socialist state of the world, the Soviet Union, a new form of community has developed, an enormous uniform family of nations and nationalities -- the Soviet people.

Since its foundation the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not only been an example but reliable and firm support of the international workers movement and national liberation movements. With their creative activity and consistent struggle for peace and international security the Soviet people have made a decisive contribution to the furthering of the worldwide cause of social progress. Progressive mankind and peace-loving millions highly appreciate and actively support the consistent efforts of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government in the promotion of international security, world peace and social progress.

The telegram continues:

"The fraternal friendship that connects our party and country with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, and its people building communism is an irreplaceable source of the country-building work of our people.

The historic relations and close cooperation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples rely on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the identity of our fundamental objectives and interests. Our unity, friendship and alliance are indissoluble. The Hungarian People's Republic, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, take an active part in meeting the (?common) socialist objectives.

On the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic we wish you further outstanding success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the construction of communism [words indistinct].

SUSPENDED MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

LD201900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] In accordance with the Council of State resolution, from 31 December this year martial law will be suspended throughout the whole area of the Polish People's Republic. What does this mean in our law? Which regulations will cease to be in force? Here are several explanations on this subject conveyed by PAP.

From 31 December, internment will not be able to take place. All limitations in the sphere of people's freedom of movement on the territory of the state will be lifted. It will be possible to organize strikes and protest actions, insofar as they are carried on in accordance with the decisions in the laws in force.

The activity of still-suspended associations, societies and social and professional organizations will be restored, as well as the self-management of work forces of state enterprises, taking into account the detailed regulations contained in the act. Postal packets and telecommunications correspondence will not be censored; telephone conversations will not be monitored. The bans on taking photographs and filming and on using specific badges and uniforms will cease to be in force.

Only a few stringencies will as a result remain in force. These are those that concern the distribution of publications and performances, through the medium of the printed word, pictures or the spoken word; and the stringencies concerning the principles of procedure in extraordinary cases linked with the defense capability of security of the state. The obligation to deposit weapons and radio transmitting-receiving equipment remains in force. In the period of martial law suspension there will be a considerable curtailment in the range of crimes subject to summary procedure or to the jurisdiction of military courts.

AGENDA FOR 28-29 DECEMBER SEJM SESSION

LD201800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 31st meeting of the chamber on 28 and 29 December.

The agenda includes a report by the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission on the variations of the concept of the national socioeconomic plan until 1985 and preliminary assumptions for 1986-90. The agenda also includes a report on the draft budget bill for 1983, decisions on the balance of payments and on the credit plan, the population's expenditures, assumptions of the credit policy for 1983, as well as decisions concerning the definition of the list of goods and services for which official prices are being fixed.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS FIRST PRON COUNCIL SESSION

LD180800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has taken place in the Sejm building. Wojciech Jaruzelski participated.

Opening the meeting of the PRON Provisional National Council, Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the founding commission of the Provisional National Council, outlined the work done by the commission so far. This is what he said:

[Begin Dobraczynski recording] The formation of the council means that the work of the founding commission is at an end. The commission has held four plenary sessions since 15 September. It has made a series of appeals, above all an appeal to the Sejm to put an end to martial law. Through its members, the commission intervened in a number of issues requiring mediation. The commission played a part in the release of a group of internees. The commission has kept constantly in touch with those who represented the signatories.

General Jaruzelski, the premier of the government, took a lively interest throughout in the work of the commission, taking part in its meetings and helping. He was even kind enough to pay a visit to its chairman at the commission's provisional premises. The government's position has been that it is not all that important to reduce differences to some kind of a common denominator. However, what one has to strive toward is this: The conviction must take root everywhere that the good of the fatherland takes precedence over the differences.

The government's view is that no one has a monopoly as far as patriotism is concerned and that no one is free from making mistakes. That is why when Poles talk with one another, they must be guided by understanding, trust, desire for accord and must be inclined to forgive each other.

The government's view is that PRON can be active in all spheres of the life in our nation. However, above all the movement wishes to contribute to the process of raising the ethical level of life throughout society and among those that represent the authorities, to support the campaign against moral diseases, to show concern for the state and durability of the Polish family, for the situation of old and incapacitated people, for the spiritual and material well-being of the young people.

I think that it is one of the movement's tasks to convey to the state authorities opinions, aspirations, initiatives, as well as the doubts and even opposition among the members of the public. On the other hand, the movement, through mediation efforts and persuasion, should contribute to society gaining an understanding of the purposefulness of the moves that the authorities are making for the good of the country. Today the Provisional Council takes over this relay baton. Its task is to prepare a PRON congress. [end recording]

Orzechowski Speaks at Session

LD182054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Speech by Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, on the role of PRON in sociopolitical life and the tasks of the PRON Provisional National Council; delivered at the 17 December meeting of PRON in Warsaw — recorded]

[Text] The PRON -- not without profound reasons called the great chance of Poland and Poles, a movement which is still young, assimilating gradually, and not without difficulty, into the ideological and political landscape of contemporary Poland -- has already gone through several phases in its emergence. From the crystalization of the idea of national rebirth, through its first implementations and embodiments -- most recently the Civic Committees for National Rebirth [OKON] -- it has gone from a movement in the throes of organization to a movement in action, one which creates new phenomena and irreversible facts.

Public opinion -- still divided about our movement and accepting its ideas, principles and chances to differing degrees -- today links it to weighty social and political facts. On the balance sheet of the achievements of our movement, from top to bottom, there are matters great and small. Above all, the very idea of accord and national rebirth can be listed under the great category. This is rebirth in the name of socialism, accepted by the community and not aimed against it; rebirth in the name of the strength and greatness of Poland and not against Poland.

Also a great issue is the persistent joint action in demolishing the walls between the authorities and the silent (?section) of the community. The small matters include the undertaking of solutions to painful everyday issues, troublesome issues, which for local communities often assume a cosmic dimension. The common denominator, and common dimension, of these great and small matters is the fact that they concern human affairs and human needs. In this respect there are not large and small matters or important and unimportant matters; there are simply human matters.

We are not overestimating the previous achievements of the movement. These are, after all, only the first modest beginnings. In assessing them, a far-reaching conservative attitude is necessary. If, however, we still refer to these earlier achievements, then it is for three different reasons. First, we do so in order to express respect for the thousands of members of OKON's, the (?supporters) of the movement whose devotion, inventiveness and civic bearing constitute the movement's very essence and its future chances.

Second, we do so in order to become more fully and better aware of what needs to be done and how it should be done to make maximum use of the new sociopolitical situation connected with the suspension of martial law and to (?bring about) clearly discernible transformations in the attitudes of the community, the overwhelming majority of which is interested in consolidating social calm and harmony.

Third, we do so for the reason that in the movement's previous activity its very essence is expressed as well as the social expectation addressed to it.

Above all, in these first actions of the incipient movement, its social and civic character is expressed. It encompasses Poles who subscribe to the declaration of 20 July 1981 [as heard], Poles who accept the goals of the movement irrespective of party affiliation and world outlook. It is a movement of people of good will, people who are active, interested in participating in the social and political life of the socialist state, who contribute to the movement their own ideological and moral values as well as their world outlook and who are guided by these in their action.

In other words, the movement becomes, wishes to be, and ought to be, a movement of all Poles who strive toward a renewal of the socialist state by means of sociopolitical reforms, toward solving contradictions and conflicts by means of accord, toward implementing the ideas of civic liberty, equality and joint decisionmaking about the social and political character of Poland, toward emerging from the present sociopolitical and economic crisis via concrete actions, and, finally, toward implementing the goals and initiatives arising from the personal needs and aspirations of the movement's participants. Within the totality of these goals, the essence of national revival is contained. This essence is understood also as a great social, political, and moral transformation in the relations between public institutions and the individual, between the citizen and the state -- a transformation seen as their common good.

The movement's existence and development are closely connected with a sense of political responsibility and active participation in the social, economic and cultural life of all conscious citizens. A national revival movement understood in this way is a part of socialist renewal. (?Moreover), its ultimate form, its role and place in sociopolitical life, will be decided by the level of consistency with which the program written into the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress will be implemented.

Taking part in the process of renewal, our movement is against weakening the republic, against political and social apathy and against the lack of faith in the creative forces of our nation. Activity in the movement is a struggle against the soul-lessness of bureaucracy, against wastage and mismanagement, against the tendency of offices to dictate rather than serve and (?against) all the distortions in the functioning of our socioeconomic system.

At the same time it is a movement for the consolidation of the socialist republic, a consolidation in which every citizen has a complete chance of fulfilling his justified political, economical and professional needs and aspirations, as well as the development of his social and vocational personality. Thus this movement appears to us as a form of uniting all the pro-socialist forces for national rebirth.

The aim of the movement is the common establishment of the hierarchy of aims and tasks whose implementation serves the national revival, or constitutes a part of it. Included in such an aim is the quest for the most effective socially acceptable paths and methods of the implementation of this hierarchy, joint participation in it and joint responsibility for it. Accord understood in this way will become fact only when a social and political platform emerges which would be amenable not only for those who fully accept socialism, but for the masses standing to one side, doubting, for those who do not fully accept the direction in which we are moving nor the results of our actions.

This must be a political platform which people of internal emigration would also be inclined to accept, those people who feel they are Poles, conscious that they have only one homeland. It is precisely those standing to one side, those from the internal emigration, who constitute the silent group of our community. It is they who must be fought for by us above all. It is they who must be convinced that activeness is a patriotic obligation today.

Our accord must therefore become a state of social and political awareness of the entire community and its various groups. It must become a state of attitudes which puts the supreme arguments of the state and the nation above complaints, divisions, and (?views). Its essence must be the leading of the country from crisis and the restoration of a proper sense of the ideals of socialism as they apply to Poland and its international position. This is the only yardstick of patriotism possible today. And these are the goals which the PRON sets for itself. Stimulating changes and constituting a platform for mutual agreement, it wishes to be an opinion-forming body cooperating, on a basis of partnership, with the state organs, with the parties, and with other sociopolitical organizations.

The PRON is not a party for those with no party affiliation. It is not a state organ; it does not assume the functions of state organs, nor does it substitute for their actions. It is not an association of present structures and criteria for individual membership or of uniform ideological content. To political parties, sociopolitical organizations and state organs, PRON is an independent, self-managing community linking people, classes, strata and milieux [words indistinct]. It is guided by the principle of voluntary action and openness to all citizens and organizations which share its principles contained in the declaration of 20 July 1982.

Since it constitutes an expression of organized public opinion, the movement may therefore fulfill the function of mediator, appearing in disputes between the authorities and individual groups of citizens. The parties, on the other hand, as well as social and political organizations, are active in the movement via their members who participate in PRON on a basis of partnership and full equality.

As a movement supporting the socialist political system of Poland, the PRON wishes to participate in establishing the programs of socioeconomic development and in shaping civic accord and the civic attitudes of social and political-moral responsibility. The movement stimulates the activeness of various milieux. It wishes to be consulted on important state decisions and to take part in preparations for an electoral platform in the course of elections to the Sejm and the people's councils. It wishes to organize the bonds between representative bodies and the community and to approach all the state organs with initiatives on matters which require decisions and legal regulation. In its role as a platform for dialogue with the authorities, the movement also serves to raise the level of political culture among the citizens.

In the political system of the Polish People's Republic, the PRON may therefore fulfill the following functions: as an expression of public opinion, an organizer of dialogue and a mediator in conflicts; as the organizer of consultations, criticism and control; as an inspirer of actions by the authorities, in accordance with the expectations of the community; as an inspirer of the activeness of citizens, in accordance with the interests of the nation and state; and finally, as a means of broadening the social basis for discharging authority, the social basis of government.

Aiming itself politically at non-party people and creating for them a chance for more efficient participation in political life, PRON -- as I have said -- cannot, ought not, and does not want to be a party for the non-party affiliated. [Passage indistinct] It does not want to be these because the non-party people of our homeland generally wish to remain non-party. However, at the same time they want to act effectively, according to their ambitions and possibilities, in work for the good of the nation and state while retaining their internal autonomy and without submitting to the requirements of party discipline.

Thus we treat the PRON as the broadest platform for rapport, dialogue, and cooperation between those with and those without party affiliation, between believers and non-believers and Marxists and non-Marxists all (?joined together) by a common concern for the destiny of Poland, its development and place in Europe, its good name; by the common understanding that socialism is the form and content of a national, socioeconomic, political and cultural existence; and by the common desire for effective action in the cause of national rebirth.

These are supreme arguments. They are beyond discussion and their recognition constitutes the initial condition for rapport, dialogue, and cooperation. But there are also other arguments, arising, as it were, from these supreme ones, the constitutional-political ones -- arguments which render the supreme ones more concrete and which indicate the conditions of their implementation and their hierarchy. On these matters, a dialogue among Poles will be waged. Disputes and controversies will arise. Here only rational arguments will count. There is no need to speak with one voice about every problem. We do not have to speak with one language. These are no mere promises which are not intended to be kept, as the forces hostile to Poland and socialism tell us. For it is not a question of promises, but a sense of realism and practical conclusions drawn from the fact -- which for us is self-evident -- that we are all equal yet differentiated, even in the way we think and speak of the common matters which link us all.

Among the supreme arguments there is also the leading role of the PZPR, to which I belong, and which I have the honor -- together with a hundred comrades -- to represent in the Provisional National Council of PRON. The political and moral justification for this leading role we -- party members -- derive above all from the mandate given to us by the working class; from the fact that we represent its class arguments and interests; and from the fact that the entering of Poland onto the road of socialist revolution, the profound transformations of its socioeconomic and political structures, the change of its role and place in Europe and the (?reversing) of its alliances are linked with our predecessors and with our party. An expression of recognition of this role is found as an entry in the Constitution.

It is, however, our ambition that the arguments of our party should be the arguments of the movement and that they should define its political sense. We wish -- and we shall do so -- to present these arguments and carry them out in discussions and disputes; in ideological and political clashes, and by referring to factual, rational reasons. It will also be our ambition that the members of the PZPR in the council -- and the movement as a whole -- should be people fighting for the ideological and political (?bases) of socialist Poland, of socialism and of the party; people who with their bearing and action can win over the non-party people, those who think differently and those who doubt.

The movement was born and is developing in a complicated, but changeable situation, one which is evolving in the direction desired by us. This creates the chance that it will contain those who today stand to one side, who hesitate, who are healing painful spots, and who are observing our words and deeds. They also succumb to the pressures of their milieux and have not yet liberated themselves completely from emotional and irrational modes of thought. These, however, are not, as one can judge, permanent moods and attitudes, if only for the reason that personal absence from the life of the nation is a bearing which leads nowhere. It cannot, therefore, (?go on for long); for this exposes the nation to irreversible losses, while it leads those who are absent to social self-annihilation. Precisely for this reason the Provisional National Council must show patience, understanding, and endurance in building the movement. To all those who are not with us, but not against us either, the council ought to build bridges leading to the left, socialist bank. Above all it is the present future -- growing from the past and tied up with it -- of the nation and the state which count.

The movement is not emerging in a political vacuum, but in definite conditions. It is emerging in such a form as is permitted by the conditions, although the ambition of the movement and its goal is the co-creation of these conditions. It is emerging in such a form as is permitted by the transformations in the awareness and attitudes of the social groups and milieux which can -- and should -- cooperate with the movement and be (?creative) with it. From many sides we hear words of criticism, sometimes friendly and creative, serving the movement well; most often, however, the criticism is unfriendly or utterly hostile. Thus we hear that the movement is politically narrow, not open enough, and not reaching out to everyone. Are we therefore to stretch out our hands to the overt enemies of Poland and socialism as well? To opponents by choice? To those who want to be opponents and who are? Are we again to create the fiction and appearance of some new moral and political unity of Pole with Pole?

We also hear that PRON is a facade, that it is a new edition of the old FJN [All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity]. This is a [words indistinct] as well as simple indifference toward the frequent declarations of the co-founders of PRON and the FJN itself. Apart from applying the principle [words indistinct] (?there is) the political intention of (?enriching) PRON with the permanent values of thousands of social activists working in the FJN, with those who have linked part of their life with it and who have introduced a lasting contribution to the history of our state and nation.

Let us pay attention to the fact that -- leaving aside all that which flows from vicious hatred towards socialism, from the alien, though Polish-Speaking radio stations, the anonymous letters, the death sentences and the attempts at blackmail which are experienced by people connected with the movement -- that in all this criticism there are almost no constructive thoughts or proposals. Apart from nebulous desires from another dimension and historical time, no one has proclaimed any realistic, constructive alternatives. If not PRON, then who else? To these unconstructive criticisms and proposals there is only one answer: Let's not waste time; let's act systematically and consistently and spread the idea of the movement, developing and strengthening it.

Apart from the general principles, organizational framework and first experience, nothing in this movement has been prejudged. Many questions still remain open.

To what extent is it to be a form of the organization of public opinion; and to what extent is it to be equipped with definite powers and institutions of the public life? In what way can one make from it the most general and most accessible forum of public discussion on matters concerning Poland and Poles? What can be done -- while inspiring useful social initiatives -- in order for the movement to be an effective form of verification and control of the efficiency of undertakings by the administrative and economic authorities? For it to become for us all a school of political and civic maturity?

Declarations influence changes in public awareness and opinion only if life confirms that they were not simply words. Thus time is needed; new facts appealing to the imagination and reason are needed; a joint formulation of replies to the questions posed -- and there are, after all, many more of these -- are needed; and facts appealing to imagination and reason are needed. All this is the fundamental duty of the newly appointed council.

WESTERN REACTION TO WALESA'S 'ARREST' RIDICULED

LD201156 Warsaw PAP in English 1126 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 20 Dec -- "The visit of the Polish citizen with the well-known name of Lech Walesa to the Financial Department of the city of Gdansk caused the Western world to lose its temper," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"The alacrity of correspondents, commentators, and also politicians and spokesmen prematurely making various statements on Walesa's 'arrest' testifies to the political need for martyrs in Poland. However, when the question got explained, they did not grasp the legal, social and moral meaning of the event.

"Lech Walesa refused to give explanations about serious irregularities in managing the money of the region that he used to run. He also declined to return his incomes, which all people earning a lot of money are legally obliged to do.

"It is this embarrassing flavour of the stand of citizen Walesa that his Western friends failed to notice.

"From the Polish point of view, one could flinch at this feverish playing up of Walesa's card because when there are no longer too many cards in the anti-Polish political contest. [sentence as received] However, our principled anger was totally disarmed. The West exaggerated so much in its reaction to Walesa's visit to the Gdansk Financial Department that it makes on one laugh and one has no impetus to be angry," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

AU201027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Dec 82 p 4

[PAP report: "Complex Foreign Trade Problems"]

[Text] On 15 December, a session of the commission for economic and scientific cooperation with foreign countries took place in the office of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej. This year's foreign trade results were discussed as well as problems connected with the coordinating activity of industry and foreign trade for the purpose of fulfilling export tasks next year.

This year's foreign trade results confirm that we have been slowly emerging from the crisis since August. It appears on the basis of the results up to now that this year's value of exports to countries of the first area of payments will amount to about Z439 billion, which means that last year's figure (Z384 billion) and even the figure for 1980 (Z421 billion) will be considerably exceeded. This has made possible the establishment of a value of exports to the socialist countries next year of Z465 billion.

The value of exports to capitalists countries (the so-called second area of payments) foreseen this year, Z470 billion, will be Z9 billion more than last year, but will still be considerably less than in 1980 (Z579 billion).

Thus, this factual appraisal of our possibilities has not made possible the establishment of a higher figure for 1983 exports to capitalist countries than Z510 billion, which is around $5.8 billion.

The value of exports set for next year -- about Z975 billion -- does not give rise to any doubts because the figure is based on the present production capabilities of industry. Certain problems might occur only with shipbuilding and with the production of energy-generating equipment. These problems are connected with the uncertain position concerning supplies from domestic and foreign trade partners. The situation with contracts is also causing some concern. There are industries that have not signed a single export contract for next year up to now. This places a question mark over their export plan for next year and will certainly have an unfavorable effect on the results for the first quarter.

Both this year's results and next year's foreign trade plans concerning imports and exports reflect a certain progress in the reorientation of our trade relations with foreign countries. Trade turnover with the West is decreasing and that with CEMA countries is increasing. At the same time important changes are being made to our system of deliveries. Certain sectors are disappearing from our exports, thus creating a kind of "vacuum" which must be urgently filled. This mainly concerns light industry, food exports, and several other sectors. The electronics industry is a problem in itself, because it needs to be constantly modernized in order to be able to export its products; in other words it needs resources.

Currency exchange rates were also discussed.

The next topic of the session was a bill on companies with foreign shares. We already have a similar law that makes the formation of such companies in small-scale production possible. This present bill extends the possibilities to embrace firms employing over 200 people.

Summing up the session, Deputy Premier Madej described the basic policy goals in promoting cooperation between Poland and foreign countries, stressing the priority status of our relations with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union, which is our chief trade partner.

POLITBURO ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON PARTY UNITY

AU201438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18/19 Dec 82 p 1

[Report signed "PZPR Central Committee Politburo": "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Resolution on Deepening the Party's Unity and the Effectiveness of Its Activities"]

[Text] The Politburo has made a detailed analysis of the current situation inside the party.

It emerges from this analysis that this year the party, despite the drop in membership, has been gradually becoming more active and has been strengthening its ideological-political and organizational unity. Most of its primary organizations are regaining their capability to undertake effective activities and are reestablishing their ties with working people, especially with the workers' class.

Isolating the opponents of socialism more and more effectively, party organizations and cells are striving to establish calm, improve the functioning of the economy and help those people with the most difficult conditions in life.

The current sociopolitical situation and the resultant forthcoming suspension of martial law, and at the same time the still-existing threats by the opponent and the need to step up the battle against social evil and against social injustice, demand that the party ranks be made still more compact and more disciplined.

In accordance with the resolution of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, this is a condition necessary for increasing the effectiveness of activities, and it points out the need for party members in primary organizations to concentrate their efforts.

At the same time, party members should encourage activity in mass sociopolitical organizations, especially in those involving the workers' class, the creative intelligentsia and young people, and get through to nonparty people on a wide scale. This they should do in the way established by the party and in accordance with the recommendations of its cells.

In this connection, the Politburo regards as pointless the continued existence of those organizations, associations and clubs whose activity under the present conditions dissipates the party's strength and does not serve to strengthen the party's ideological-political and organizational unity in accordance with the statue.

The Politburo asks that Central Committee departments make a comprehensive analysis of the periodicals whose activity arouses concern as far as the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress and of the Central Committee's plenary sessions is concerned, and that the departments should reorient these periodicals ideologically and politically in such a way that they may serve to strengthen in the best possible way the party's unity, activity and effectiveness and also create the right climate for consolidating all the social forces which support socialist renewal and which desire to strengthen the Polish socialist state.

The Politburo also asks that the appropriate departments appraise the activities of the party's theoretical, research and training institutions and take essential steps to increase their participation in the ideological battle, and especially in the constructive shaping of Marxist-Leninist transformations in the party and in the country.

All party organizations and cells should ensure that these decisions are consistently implemented.

AID FOR POLISH WORKERS' DEFENSE ILLEGAL

LD202250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] An aid organization active in the United States, to which the most recent emigres with a hostile attitude toward socialist Poland belong, has begun to collect money for a legal fund, out of which the lawyers in West Berlin defending the hijackers of Polish passenger planes are to be paid.

This kind of activity, PAP writes, is in contravention of the provisions of international agreements concerning the combatting of air piracy and also conflicts with the declarations of U.S. authorities on the subject of combatting terrorism and air piracy.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH NURIYEV

LD202322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] A Polish delegation, led by chairman of the supreme committee of the United Peasant's Party, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, is on a week-long visit to the USSR. The delegation has held talks with Soviet Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev; Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee; and with representatives of (?many) economic ministries.

At today's plenary session of the Polish and Soviet delegations, led by both countries deputy premiers, decisions were approved and directional trends in cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and food economy were discussed.

It was decided that cooperation will be implemented by the central foreign trade planning bodies and also ministries which make up the agriculture and food complex. At the same time the Polish side requested implementation next year of deliveries of tractors, plows, batteries and other machinery, implements and spare parts above those already agreed. The Soviet side stated that this request will be examined in the course of the implementation of the protocol on mutual goods deliveries and payments between the two countries.

It was decided that 1984-85 cooperation problems will be defined on the basis of annual decisions; (?and for) the years 1980-90, within the framework of coordination of 5-year plans.

After the conclusion of the Moscow talks, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski gave an interview to PAP journalists. He stressed that the visit to Moscow is treated by the Polish side as a development of the further process of cooperation and comprehensive exchange. Roman Malinowski said that Deputy Premier Nuriyev had stated that the talks -- of a complete and working character -- gave new incentives for considerable expansion of bilateral cooperation. In the course of the talks with Deputy Premier Baybakov it was decided that the coordination of plans in agriculture and the food economy will be treated in an integrated and comprehensive way.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD202132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet state, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, in a statement to PAP, has reported on our trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. A glance at current statistics indicates, the minister said, that the Soviet Union has been and is People's Poland's largest trade and economic partner. We direct approximately 32 percent of the goods exported by Poland to the Soviet Union, and we import from the Soviet Union over 41 percent of the entirety of raw materials and industrial products which we import. The value of this year's trade in goods is more than Z570 billion, which amounts to one-third of our entire foreign trade. Minister Nestorowicz accentuated that at the moment, in a period when Poland is going through an economic crisis, the land of the soviets has hastened to provide us with tremendous help in the form of ruble and dollar credits and of additional supplies of raw and other materials for production. Without this help the economic crisis which has befallen our country would be deeper and broader, while the public would feel it far more sharply.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARY -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz to the post of under secretary of state at the Council of Ministers, simultaneously entrusting him with the duties of government spokesman for Sejm affairs. Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz was lately a deputy director of the Economic Department of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR -- Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary of the Republic of Greece to Bulgaria, has arrived in our country. [Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Dec 82 p2 AU]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT CLOSE OF RCP CONFERENCE

AU181121 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0955 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 18 December closing session of the RCP National Conference -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we close the proceedings of the national conference in complete unanimity and unity, which in fact characterized all the debates and the adoption of all the documents and decisions that were discussed at the national conference. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The extensive discussions, during which 514 comrades took the floor, proceeded in a spirit of great commitment and of partylike and communist responsibility for the present and future of our socialist fatherland. During the proceedings in plenum and in sections some justified criticism was leveled; certain comrades even adopted a self-critical attitude toward negative situations and shortcomings. However, I think there was room for an even more self-critical analysis of the activities of certain sectors. But I hope that in their future work people will more resolutely struggle to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes and to unswervingly implement the tasks established for each sector of activity. [applause]

Many proposals were advanced on future activities. They will be thoroughly examined and dealt with by the central party and state bodies. We will ensure that the party organizations are informed of the solutions worked out for, or on why certain proposals were not accepted. It can be stated that the proceedings of the national conference were held in a businesslike atmosphere and were profoundly democratic in nature, in keeping with the democratic nature of our party and with the extensive development of workers revolutionary democracy in our country, which ensure active participation by all the working people, regardless of nationality, by all our people in the management of all socioeconomic activities and of the entire society. [chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

The national conference has unanimously adopted documents on the current stage of building socialism in our country, on theoretical and ideological issues and on the political-educational activities of the party. Those documents thus become an integral part of the party's program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism. Those program documents are based on the profound changes that have occurred in Romanian society and in international affairs, and provide a new insight into and new and revolutionary prospects for our party's and people's activities at the new stage of development. [applause]

Similarly, the conference unanimously adopted programs and measures on unflaggingly implementing the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan and the 12th party congress decisions. The conference as a whole and all the speakers stressed the realism of those socuments, which reflect the grave international economic and political situation and its influence on our country, and are fully in keeping with our current stage of development, with internal and international realities, and with the strength and capabilities of our party and people to ensure Romania's resolute advance toward ever higher peaks of progress and civilization.

In point of fact, as is well known, those documents were worked out with the contribution of thousands upon thousands of activists from all areas. They were extensively debated in the party and with all the people, and hence we are fully justified in stating that they represent the collective wisdom of the party-state aktiv, of the Communists and the people, the unanimous will of our socialist nation. [applause]

The conference unanimously endorsed the activities of the Central Committee and the party-state's domestic and foreign policies which are fully in accordance with our people's interests and with the general cause of peace, independence and cooperation with all the states of the world. [applause]

By unanimously adopting the documents discussed, the national conference has established a clear and extensive program of action designed to promote our fatherland's further socioeconomic development in the coming years of the current 5-year plan, to raise the people's well-being and to strengthen the force of our socialist fatherland, its independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Those decisions and documents once again assert the major directions of the coming period. They forcefully emphasize the need to implement the 12th congress decisions concerning the transition to a new stage of development and the achievement of a new quality of life and work in all areas. As is well known, during the socialist period Romania's economy developed considerably. Romania has thus become an industrial-agricultural state with an economy in full progress. Now, given the current circumstances of the international economic crisis, we can state that without our party's policy of forging a strong and modern industry we could not deal with the present difficult problems in the international economy. [applause]

That makes it even more obvious that in the current circumstances it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to further develop our socialist society. Had we not built such an industry, Romania would have remained backward for a long period of time, and that would have gravely affected the socialist construction, the work and life of our people.

At the same time, simultaneously with building a strong industry, in step with the technological state-of-the-art, we considerably developed our agriculture, which is increasingly better meeting the consumer requirements of all our people for agricultural produce and foodstuffs. Life has clearly demonstrated that the cooperative and state agricultural sectors constitute a united whole and are the only factors capable of ensuring continuous progress and increased agricultural production, and of implementing the new agrarian revolution. [applause]

It is precisely on the basis of the rapid development of industry and agriculture that we were in a position to make great progress in the general development of the fatherland and thus in raising the people's material and cultural living standard. The national conference has unanimously adopted a program on self-management and self-supply; a real material basis has been provided for that program, which is designed to ensure implementation of the 12th party decisions in this area. In accordance with the program provisions, in 1982 the level of consumption of all products matched forecasts. For example, in 1982 meat and fish consumption totaled 68-70 kg per capita, and it will increase to 75-80 kg by 1985. The levels of consumption of agricultural-food products are fully in accord with the requirements of rational nutrition. Generally speaking, calorie consumption per capita is more than 20 percent higher than the norms established by international bodies for the area containing Romania.

We also have sufficient industrial consumer goods to ensure appropriate supplies and to further develop services. We must take all the required measures -- as the national conference stressed -- to optimally carry out production and to implement steadily the program on self-management and self-supply. We must always keep in mind the fact that everything we do in Romania, all the party's policies and the essence of the socialist society is to ensure the well-being and happiness of the people. [chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

At the end of the national conference I want to stress once again that we must not for a moment forget that consumption may not exceed production under any circumstances, and that only if production forces an increase in the national economy and the national income can we both develop the fatherland in general and further raise the people's material and cultural well-being.

The conference has clearly emphasized the need to considerably develop our energy and raw material resources. It also called attention to the fact that resolute measures are required to optimally manage all socioeconomic units and all raw and other materials, by reducing consumption and recovering and reutilizing materials and energy.

The 1983 plan provides the necessary material basis for fulfilling provisions in all the sectors and creates conditions for attaining a higher rate of development in the coming 3 years of the 5-year plan than in the first 2 years. The programs and measures established by the national conference are fully attainable. What is decisive now is the organization and practical progress of all activities, equally decisive is to unite the forces of all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people, to unflaggingly implement them. [applause]

The programs concerning the development of agriculture, in close correlation with the self-management and self-supply program, will ensure marked increases in agricultural output, and will contribute to better meeting the people's requirements and to exporting more agricultural-food products.

As I stressed during the proceedings of the national conference, we must take all necessary measures to ensure the cultivation of each square meter of land. Each village inhabitant that has some land, all those who hold even the smallest plot of agricultural land in some form or other, must cultivate it. We must understand, comrades, that production must be considerably increased so that the workers-peasants alliance and the alliance between village and town should be forcefully expressed in economic exchanges, in exchanges of agricultural and industrial products. That is the only way to enhance that alliance and to make it unshakable, the only way to ensure our resolute advance toward a comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [applause, cheers]

We must ensure that each peasant, each member of agricultural production cooperatives and all village inhabitants raise the minimum number of livestock to supply their own consumption needs and to include contracts with and sell products to state stocks or on the market. Within a few years' time each village household should have at least one milk cow, pigs, poultry, other animal and fowl, thus fully meeting its consumption requirements and turning additional products to good account through contracts with the states or market sales. [applause]

We need not fear that some peasants will become too rich. Anybody can earn money through his work and can become rich -- so to speak. [applause] Naturally, I am speaking of a wealth based on one's own work and not on exploitation. We have eliminated exploitation and oppression; however, we want to build a socialism not of poverty but of prosperity and well-being for the people. [chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Thus we will have to make improvements in the statute of agricultural cooperatives in the sense of no longer setting limits on the number of livestock that cooperative members can breed through their work. They can raise as many as possible. [applause]

In point of fact, as I mentioned in my report to the national conference, in implementing the new economic mechanism we proceed from the need to more resolutely implement the socialist principles according to which each person must perform some useful work and be remunerated in accordance with the work done. We cannot guarantee incomes without work for anyone. We will guarantee and will ensure the right to work and will give each citizen the possibility to work. However, each person's income will be in keeping with his work. The more a working person produces, the higher his income.

The principles of social equity and ethics are based on a refusal to accept exploitation and oppression. However, they are not designed to make all incomes equal. On the basis of those principles we must encourage production increases and must provide material incentives for producing as much as possible; on that basis, the working people and each citizen can achieve the highest possible income. [applause]

We must resolutely strive to fulfill the 1983 plan as an important part of the programs and measures established by the national conference. I can state that the fulfillment of the 1983 plan constitutes a decisive factor for optimally fulfilling all the provisions of the 5-year plan. Special emphasis will be placed on intensively developing our activities, on markedly increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency. We must resolutely strive to achieve a new quality of life and work in all areas.

Special attention must be given to investments, to completing all investment projects and commissioning them on schedule, and to increasing economic efficiency. Resolute measures are also required to implement the provisions concerning foreign trade: We must considerably develop international exchanges and cooperation. To this end all collectives of working people, management councils, ministries, the government, the entire party and all people must endeavor to manufacture high-quality export products, capable of competing with the best similar products in the world.

Now, at the end of the national conference, we can assert with justified pride that the Romanian socialist society has proved its strength and vitality, its capability to overcome any difficulties and to ensure progress toward the achievement of our strategic objective: the victory of communism in Romania. [chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We have all the necessary requirements and a sound material basis, and in particular we have wonderful cadres in all the sectors; we have a wonderful workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia who have proved that, in close unity, they constitute the guarantee for the unswerving implementation of the 12th congress decisions and of the party program. [applause] What is decisive now is that we resolutely adopt organizational, technical and technological measures and begin practical work to implement the programs and decisions adopted. In this way we will justify the trust put in us by the party and people and will meet the expectations of our entire nation. I am convinced that the party national conference decisions will dynamize all our activities, will stimulate the creative, inexhaustible energies of our people, who are consciously building their free and communist future. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the national conference has unanimously endorsed the international activities of our party and state and our policy of active cooperation with all the states, regardless of social system. In the spirit of the 12th congress decisions and of the decisions of the national conference, we will further resolutely struggle to actively contribute to solving the major international problems and to promoting a new and democratic policy based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use and threat of force. [applause, chants]

We are fully convinced that the current grave international situation can be overcome through responsible efforts by all states, governments and heads of state, through united popular actions designed to establish new relations and to ensure cooperation, national independence and international peace. [applause]

As for itself, Romania and all its people will resolutely struggle to enforce the fundamental rights of each nation and of all mankind to existence, free and independent development, life and peace. [applause]

From the dais of the great democratic forum of the Romanian party and people, we call on all states and peoples to halt the arms race, to proceed to general and primarily nuclear disarmament, to cancel the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to dismantle the existing ones, to forge a united Europe free of any nuclear weapons. Now more than ever we must struggle, whatever our social system, in a spirit of great responsibility for our own peoples and for mankind's civilization and future, to halt the advance toward an abyss and toward catastrophe. Nothing is more valuable and nothing should stand in the way of achieving relevant agreements and of bringing about real disarmament under strict international control.

Let us begin negotiations, halt the arms race and begin disarmament before it is too late, before nuclear bombs begin falling. We must not forget that nuclear bombs will not choose between states with different social systems, between people with different political or philosophical beliefs. They will sow death everywhere the same. They are threatening all mankind. That is why we must struggle for peace, for mankind's free and independent future. [chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

All possible efforts must be made to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order so that the two-thirds of mankind living in squalor and poverty can have free access to scientific and cultural achievements and lead a dignified, free and equal life. [applause] We have full confidence in the strength of the nations and in the vast and unprecedented present movement within which the masses, people of differing classes and political beliefs, are resolutely struggling to safeguard peace and civilization. We are convinced that the unity of all forces and peoples can and must impose peace, disarmament and a world of social and national justice. [applause, chants of "We want peace on earth"]

From the high dais of the national conference I want to once again reassert the determination of Socialist Romania and of all Romanian people to actively participate in and to cooperate with all the nations with a view to fulfilling all aspirations for understanding, cooperation, independence, well-being, happiness and peace. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride"]

Esteemed comrades, upon concluding the proceedings of the party national conference I want to express my full confidence that the decisions we adopted are fully in keeping with the aspirations of all our people. They are securing bright prospects for the progress of the Romanian socialist society, and for raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, for our resolute advance along untrodden paths leading to the high peaks of communist civilization. [applause]

Dear comrades, citizens of Socialist Romania, let us not spare any effort in unflaggingly implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions. Let us permanently keep in mind the fact that it depends on us and on the work of each of us to optimally implement the decisions adopted. As far as I am concerned, from the dais of the great forum of the Communists I want to assure the party and all our people that in the future, as in the past, I will spare no efforts and will do everything possible to always serve the interests of the nation and of the people, raising their well-being and happiness, of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, of the cause of socialism and communism, and of the cause of international peace and cooperation. [applause, chants]

Now more than ever we must do everything possible to increase even more the strength and unity of our party, its work and struggle potential so that it can honorably fulfill its historical mission of leading our entire nation to victory. Let us continuously strengthen the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people within the socialist democracy and unity front led by the RCP — the leading political force of our nation. The unity of the nation led by the Communists constitutes the guarantee for our progress and independence and for the victory of communism. [applause, chants]

Once back at their workplace, all the participants in the national conference must responsibly strive to improve activities in all the sectors and to pool the efforts of the party and people for unswervingly implementing the programs and decisions of the national conference, the 12th congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [applause]

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and of the anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the eve of the new year and at the end of the national conference, I want to wish the participants in the conference, the

communists and all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people ever greater successes in all their activities, good health and a happy new year, full of victories and satisfactions. [applause, chants]

Fully trusting in the correctness of the 12th congress decisions, of the national conference, and of the cause of socialism and communism, and in the united forces of the party and people -- the guarantee for our fatherland's bright future -- I declare the proceedings of the party national conference closed. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of our entire nation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and may it become ever stronger and more prosperous. [cheers, chants]

Long live international solidarity and cooperation among all the socialist countries, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all realistic forces and all nations struggling for detente and cooperation, for a better and more just world, for a world of peace. [cheers, chants, applause]

May the peoples' national independence and international peace triumph. [cheers, chants]

LAW ON 1983 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN PUBLISHED

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["Law on the Adoption of the Uniform National Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983," adopted by the Grand National Assembly at its 9 December session]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the following law.

Article 1. The uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983 is adopted.

The main indicators of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania are the following:

— in percentages, calculated on the basis of prices on 31 December 1982 —

Item	Increases Compared to 1982
1. Social product	4.1
2. National income	5.0
3. Industrial production	
—Net production value	8.0
--Goods production value	6.6
4 Agricultural production	
—Overall production value	5.1-5.6
—Net production value	6.1
5. Total investments in economy	0.7
6. Foreign trade volume	13.5
7. Labor productivity in national industry (on the basis of the net production value)	9.1
8. Reduction of expenditures per 1,000 lei of goods production in the national industry	1.5

9. Real average remuneration (at the end of 1983 compared with 1980)	4.0
10. Peasantry's real incomes derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farms, per active person	3.4
11. Retails sales turnover	3.0
12. Public services	12.0

Article 2. The following figures will be recorded for the main industrial products:

Electric power	mil kWh	76,770
Net coal	thou tons	52,210
Extracted crude oil	thou tons	13,500
Usable methane gas, including free [libere] gases	mil cubic meters	32,980
Steel	thou tons	15,200
Electrical and electronic means of automation and electronic computers	mil lei	8,430
Fine mechanics and optical products, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and means	mil lei	10,530
Metal cutting machine tools	mil lei	9,000
Industrial technological machinery and equipment	thou tons	882
	mil lei	38,960
Tractors	units	85,000
Town vehicles	units	160,000
Ocean-going freight vessels	thou dwt	842.5
Chemical fertilizer	thou tons, equivalent of 100 percent active substance	3,609
Basic macromolecular products	thou tons equivalent of 100 percent	728
Synthetic rubber	thou tons	184.9
Tires for cars, tractors, and planes	thou units	6,980
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thou tons	327.2
Cement	thou tons equivalent of 80 percent clinker	15,800
Wooden furniture	mil lei	18,900
Electrical home machines and appliances	mil lei	2,570
Medicines for human use	mil lei	4,200
Fabrics	mil sq meters	2,320
	mil lei	38,650
Textile clothes	mil lei	39,000
Knitwear	mil lei	15,630
Footwear	mil pairs	124.6
	mil lei	13,830
Slaughter meat -- overall	thou tons	2,161.6
Fish	thou tons	337
Milk and dairy products	thou hectoliters	28,400
Edible oil	thou tons	546
Sugar	thou tons	860
Beer	thou hectoliters	12,400

Article 3. The Council of Ministers will take measures for the ministries and other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the Ministry of Finance to ensure:

a) That provisions concerning net production and production-goods sold are fulfilled and exceeded, through regular fulfillment of the itemized production in accordance with structural and qualitative specifications, and through reduction of material expenditures; that plan provisions concerning the extractive industry and manufacture of products which require less energy and raw materials and have a market ensured, are exceeded; that production in the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, and consumer goods industries is diversified;

b) Maximum utilization of the production potential of industrial enterprises, by increasing the degree of utilization of machines, equipment, installations and facilities, expanding the use of mechanical operations in installations and aggregates, improving professional qualification and strengthening labor discipline;

c) Increase continuity in the operation of machines, equipment and installations by eliminating production stoppages; strict implementation of maintenance, check-ups, and repair programs; secure supplies of spare parts and sub-assemblies by utilizing facilities to capacity; a greater degree of reconditioning of used spare and other parts and sub-assemblies; simultaneously with capital repairs, improvements in the technical-functional parameters and modernization of installations, machines and equipment;

d) More intensive utilization of domestic resources and cutbacks in imports to the absolutely necessary ones, saving and better utilizing raw and other materials, fuel and energy, a more rapid process of putting into production new products and ranges, modernizing existing ones and improving and updating production technologies;

e) Continuous improvements in the technical and qualitative level of production, and increased production of high quality items with a view to ensuring competitiveness with similar foreign products;

f) Complete fulfillment of programs of production sharing among enterprises, centrals, ministries, and counties, designed to meet production requirements and to strictly implement contract obligations;

g) Further modernization and diversification of structural ranges in consumer goods production according to quality and seasonal specifications; expansion of small-scale industry production, based on the processing of local raw materials, agricultural resources, and industrial byproducts, and on cooperation with the national industry.

Article 4. Given the conditions of a normal agricultural year, the following productions of major agricultural products are envisaged in 1983:

	Unit of Measurement	1983
Grain -- total	thou tons	25,320
of which:		
--Wheat and rye	thou tons	8,230
--Corn	thou tons	13,767
--Barley and two-row barley	thou tons	3,076
Sugar beet	thou tons	9,570
Sunflower and rape	thou tons	1,186
Flax for oil	thou tons	110
Soybeans	thou tons	669
Beans	thou tons	278
Flax and hemp for fiber	thou tons	697
Fall potatoes	thou tons	5,900
Field vegetables	thou tons	6,800
Fruit	thou tons	2,560
Grapes	thou tons	2,125

Meat on the hoof	thou tons	2,836
Cow's milk	thou hectoliters	55,400
Wool	tons	47,155
Eggs	mill. units	7,741

Article 5. The arable land under cultivation will total at least 9,915,000 hectares

The irrigated land area under cultivation will total 2,343,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 2,245,600 hectares.

Article 6. By the end of 1983 the number of livestock will total as follows:

	Unit of Measurement	1983
Cattle	thou heads	8,411
of which:		
--Cows and buffalo cows	thou heads	2,845
--Pregnant heifers	thou heads	650
Pigs	thou heads	14,650
of which:		
--Sows	thou heads	1,240
Sheep and goats	thou heads	19,700
Egg-laying fowl	thou heads	60,840

Article 7. In 1983 the material basis of agriculture will develop as follows:

a) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 16,800 agricultural tractors, 7,550 grain-harvesting combines, potato harvesters and other agricultural machines and equipment;

b) 200,000 hectares of land will be irrigated;

c) Drainage work will be performed on 190,000 hectares; anti-soil erosion work on 110,000 hectares, and agricultural and soil melioration work (liming, scarfication and deep loosening) on 2,285,000 hectares;

d) In 1983 improvements will be done on 770,000 hectares of grazing land, and 430,000 hectares of grazing land will be seeded, extra seeded, and treated with natural and chemical fertilizers;

e) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 2,030,000 tons of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and 45,800 tons pesticides in terms of active substance; 35,000 million tons of organic fertilizer will be applied.

Article 8. In order to implement the plan tasks aimed at developing agriculture, the Council of Ministers will take measures for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the county agricultural bodies and joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils to ensure:

a) Complete and intensive land utilization, and increases in the area of agricultural land, particularly arable land; complete utilization of irrigated land and organization of crop rotation systems;

b) Continuous increases in the productive potential of the entire land stock, by observing the measures established for protecting, meliorating, conserving, and properly managing it; implementation of the national program of land melioration projects and performance of all soil and agricultural melioration operations;

c) High quality seed and seedlings for all crops, adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in each area; performance of agricultural operations at the optimal time and strict observance of the cultivation methods prescribed for each crop;

d) Further improvements in the production, storage and processing of vegetables, potatoes and fruit, with a view to better meeting consumer requirements throughout the year, as well as industrial and export requirements;

e) Performance of orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernization and plantation of new orchards within intensive and superintensive systems, with a view to increasing grape and fruit production;

f) Performance of agricultural operations on schedule and well, efficient application of chemical and natural fertilizers and rational utilization of chemical pesticides and herbicides; rational utilization of the fleet of agricultural machinery and utilization of multipurpose machines capable of performing several simultaneous operations and thus requiring less fuel; attaching two trailers on tractors for transport purposes;

g) Increases in the number of livestock and in the average animal production, by improving selection and biological material, increasing the birth rate and reducing the death rate; complete utilization of complex animal-breeding facilities; development and modernization of industrial-type livestock facilities and livestock and fish farms; promoting the development of rabbit breeding, beekeeping and silk worm growing;

h) Increased fodder production by cultivating and utilizing all land areas earmarked for fodder crops and secondary crops, and increasing average output per hectare; performing more melioration work on pasture and hayfields in mountain areas, forests and other areas; extra-seeding mountain and forest pasture and hayfields, and utilizing more bulk fodder and byproducts after increasing their nutritive value;

i) Harvesting of agricultural crops at the optimal time and storing and preserving agricultural products in appropriate conditions, with a view to cutting back losses and preserving product quality;

j) Increased economic efficiency in all agricultural units and in the food industry, lower material expenditures, and lower consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Article 9. In 1983, 23,700,000 cubic meters of wood material will be taken into the economic flow, of which 21,863,000 cubic meters will be derived from principal and secondary (thinnings) forestry products; and an additional volume of 1,837,000 cubic meters of wood material will be derived from forest maintenance operations, thinnings and intermediate cuttings.

The Council of Ministers will take measures for the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county people's councils and other forest holders to ensure:

a) Complete and proper implementation of the provisions of the national program on the conservation and development of forests;

b) Regeneration of 55,500 hectares of forests as follows:

— 17,000 hectares through natural processes;

— 38,500 hectares through reforestation and complete afforestation, of which 7,500 hectares should be planted with special species suitable for cellulose timber. Resinous species will make up about 53 percent of the total volume of reforestation and aforestation in the forest stock; 2,000 hectares of eroded soil from the

agricultural land stock that is not suitable for agricultural purposes will be planted with woods to improve it;

c) Strict implementation of legal provisions concerning the speedy recovery and reforestation of all areas that are being worked on or diverted for other purposes, in order to compensate for forests that are being put to other uses;

d) Collection and complete utilization of fallen and broken trees, trees felled by wind or snow, dried-up or insect-infested trees, and clearing away branches, stumps, and other wood material from all forest grounds;

e) Increased production and utilization -- especially through semi-processing -- of all non-wood forest products: forest fruit, mushrooms, honey, silk worms, fish, game, and medicinal plants;

f) Implementation of the programs concerning the cultivation, extra-seeding, regeneration, melioration and utilization of pasture and hayfields in mountainous and forest areas and in other areas, with a view to increasing fodder resources.

Article 10. In 1983 the water economy sector will be expanded by new mutli-purpose reservoirs totaling a volume of 220,000 cubic meters; water-way regulation, anti-flood damming and shore consolidation work will be performed on 142 km; anti-flood dams will be built on 212 km to protect population centers, industrial areas and 26,000 hectares of agricultural land.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, other central bodies, centrals, enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, together with the National Council for Environmental Protection and the National Council for Waters implement the measures featured in programs on environmental protection and improvement of hydrographic basins, ensuring:

a) Coordination between hydrotechnical work and framework-programs for the complete utilization, complex improvement and rational utilization of waters within their respective hydrographic basins, in correlation with regional development planning;

b) Judicious utilization of resources for drinking and industrial water, irrigation, electrical power plants, navigation, fish-growing and other purposes; increased rate of recycling industrial waters and great reduction of losses, purification of waste waters and great reduction of losses, purification of waste waters and utilization of purification installations to capacity; strict observance of acceptable limits in processes generating noxious substances, recovery of residual elements, prevention of land erosion, and protection of fauna, flora and forests in reservations and parks;

c) Commissioning and appropriate running of purification installations for residual waters, reduced consumption of and recyclation of industrial waters; recovery of useful substances from used waters and utilization of residual muds.

Article 11. The total volume of goods transportation in 1983 will total 2,013 million tons.

The material basis of general transportation will be increased through the addition of 75 diesel and electrical locomotives, 1,950 freight cars for normal rails in the equivalent of 4 axles [in echivalent de 4 osii], non-self propelled river vessels with a total capacity of 82,700 tons, 11 river tugboats and pusher tugs, and 473,000 dwt maritime vessels.

Article 12. The volume of post and telecommunication activities will increase in 1983 by 7.5 percent compared to 1982, through intensive utilization of the existing facilities; all post and telecommunication public services will improve.

Article 13. The enterprises, centrals, ministries and other central and local bodies, together with the Ministry of Transports and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets and the State Planning Committee will take measures to limit transport as much as possible, to reduce transport distances and empty runs, to increase the load weight on each means of transportation, to rationalize freight transport flows, to select the most efficient means of transportation and to expand the use of modern transport methods — especially palletization and containerization, and mechanized loading and unloading operations; our own fleet will be used to capacity in foreign trade operations, and maintenance and repair work will be improved; fuel and energy will be saved as much as possible. Measures will be taken to strictly limit road transports to short distances, general and bulk freight will be transported on railways, and combine transcontainer traffic will be expanded.

Article 14. In 1983 the total volume of investments in the national economy will total 241.5 billion lei.

The following investment funds will be allocated to the main branches of the national economy:

Branch	Million lei
Industry	115,742
Agriculture, forestry and water economy	38,399
Construction and transport	40,060
Trade and tourism	2,750
Scientific research, education, culture, health care, and other social-cultural expenditures	710
Housing and communal administration	29,120
Other investments and reserves	14,719

In the course of 1983, 485 major industrial and agrozootechnical facilities will be commissioned.

Investment funds will be concentrated on rapidly commissioning the projects which are underway. Work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic and execution blueprints have been approved, and will be designed to increase energy and raw material resources, develop agriculture, recondition recoverable and reusable resources, and to put into production new items to replace imported ones.

Article 15. The Council of Ministers will ensure that all investment funds holders, equipment supplying centrals and ministries or such as are responsible for construction-assembly enterprises, together with the council in charge of the coordination of investment projects, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Funds, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Industrial Constructions, the Committee for People's Councils' Problems, the Central State Inspectorate for Investment-Constructions, the Central Institute of Research, Design and Construction Supervision, and the financing banks take measures to:

a) Commission the projects on investment lists in accordance with plan schedules and strictly observe timetable provisions for attaining the planned parameters, perform construction-assembly work and ensure equipment deliveries in keeping with investment timetables; ensure observance of mechanical and technological test period and secure the qualified manpower required for performing those tests optimally; secure participation by specialists from the client enterprise in assembling the equipment and in the tests;

b) Intensify the speed of work on and accelerate the commissioning of production facilities in energy and raw material sectors, with a view to reducing the need for imports and completing export tasks;

c) Speed up the preparation of studies for investment projects, by fully capitalizing on the services of central research institutions and other research, technical engineering and design units specializing in construction and assembly; expand the utilization of standard and reusable blueprints;

d) Ensure that investment studies feature the most efficient technological and construction solutions that can ensure that the quantities of construction materials, energy and fuel allocated will not be exceeded, and that the effectiveness of the investment project will be maximal; tailor the volume and area of industrial and agrozootechnical constructions to the requirements of technological processes;

e) Ensure intensive work on all construction-assembly sites; expand the mechanization and industrialization of construction-assembly operations and employ modern construction methods, with a view to efficiently utilizing the manpower, construction equipment and means of transportation; intensify cooperation among the client, design, and construction-assembly enterprises and the equipment suppliers;

f) Further cut down costs by applying the most efficient technological and construction solutions, expanding the use of standard blueprints, cutting back construction-assembly work, not building facilities larger than technological processes require, making maximum use of existing facilities, reducing consumption of construction materials, and making greater use of local materials.

Article 16. For the area of scientific research, technological development and technical progress, the 1983 plan envisages 2,650 major projects and the adoption and expansion of 885 advanced technologies, which will contribute to better utilizing raw materials, to raise the technical and qualitative level of production, to reduce material consumptions, expand the mechanization and automation of production processes, and to more rapidly increase general production efficiency.

New products and materials will be taken into production, so that 26.5 percent of the production-goods of the processing branches of the national industry in 1983 should consist of for new and modernized products introduced into production in 1981 and 1982, and those which will be assimilated in 1983.

Article 17. The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, centrals and enterprises, together with the relevant central institutes and academies, units of scientific research and technical engineering, coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology in cooperation with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Council of Coordination of Specialization and Cooperation in the Machine-Building and Metallurgical Industries, ensure:

a) Intensified geological prospecting to identify and exploit new minerals and energy resources; more efficient prospecting and explorationwork, and shorter delays between the research stage and the putting into production of the resources found; improved extraction and treatment technologies for minerals in the extractive industry, with a view to best utilizing the potential of our resources, including deep-located and poor ones;

b) Utilization of new sources of energy, fuel and synthetic fuels, as well as all types of secondary energy resources derived from production and consumer processes; reduced specific consumption of energy and fuel in all sectors of activity; manufacture of equipment and materials especially adapted to the utilization of the new sources of energy and of recoverable and reusable energy;

c) Development of new and modern technologies and improvement of existing ones, designed to increase the degree of utilization of raw and other materials, to substantially reduce energy consumption and to manufacture high quality and efficiency products;

d) Expanding and completing ahead of plan scheduled programs to renew and modernize production, to develop and take into production superior materials and new machines and equipment capable of a high productivity and requiring less energy and materials, in order to replace similar imported products;

e) Priority employment of our own researchers in production; more rapid application of purchased licenses and development of technologies implemented on the basis of licenses taken into production;

f) Increased contribution by scientific research and technical engineering to scientifically organizing and programming production, optimal maintenance and repairs of machines, equipment and installations, expanded mechanization and automation of production, increased labor productivity, lower costs and increased economic efficiency in all areas;

g) Closer coordination between scientific research, education and production, and shorter research-design-production cycles designed to solve and finalize scientific research, technical engineering and technical progress projects in the economy and to increase its efficiency;

h) Development of microproduction, with a view to better meeting requirements for highly highly-technical products and materials and to further reducing the need for imports.

Article 18. In order to secure the material basis of the plan, particularly from domestic sources, the Council of Ministers will take measures for the enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Transports and Telecommunications and the banks to ensure:

a) More intensive utilization of domestic raw and other materials;

b) A lower consumption of energy in all forms, by increasing energy productivity, modernizing the installations powered, promoting new technologies, cutting down technological losses and expanding heat recovery;

c) Strict observance of norms and regulations on consumption and on permitted stocks of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, utilization of substitute materials in production, reduced material losses in handling operations, storage and transport;

d) Intensified recovery and reutilization as such or after processing or reconditioning of materials derived from production and consumer processes, especially metals and alloys, spare parts, chemicals, rubber, textiles, wood, paper, glass, mineral oils, as well as of materials, parts and sub-assemblies derived from the shutting down of certain fixed assets. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets and other ministries and centrals will ensure that raw and other new materials are delivered only after the client enterprises have fulfilled their obligations concerning the delivery of reusable materials in accordance with the plan;

e) Intensive utilization and turnover of packing materials, reconditioning and totally recovering them, and reconditioning and reutilization of pallets and containers;

f) Continued efforts to standardize products newly taken into production and updated products; development of standards suited to present requirements and based on the latest technologies;

g) Improved supplies, especially to the supply stocks of ministries and of the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, with a view to ensuring smooth deliveries of raw and other materials and other products envisaged in the plan to the enterprises; strict observance of the stipulations of economic contracts.

Article 19. In 1983, labor productivity calculated on the basis of the value of net production per capita, will increase as follows:

a) 9.1 percent in the national industry;

b) 5.7 percent in construction-assembly activities.

Article 20. In 1983 the working personnel for the entire economy will total 7,535,000 people.

Some 293,000 qualified workers will be trained in vocational schools and lyceums, and in short term courses, and will join the production in 1983; special stress will be placed on improving vocational and foremen schools and their curricula.

Article 21. In order to increase labor productivity, the Council of Ministers will take measures for the ministries, together with the Ministry of Labor, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Education and Instruction to ensure:

a) Improvements in the organization of production and labor in enterprises, sections and workshops, expanded production mechanization and automation, improved labor norms in all areas in keeping with available equipment, cutbacks in the number of personnel who are not directly productive, greater order and discipline at each work place, and a greater sense of responsibility for and participation by all working personnel in the management and maintenance of enterprises;

b) Implementation of programs on recruiting, training and professionally advancing the labor forces, so that the educational, training and recycling system should meet the country's requirements for socioeconomic development, by ensuring primarily the working personnel required for major production sectors such as mining, oil, energy, and construction.

Article 22. In 1983, expenditures per 1,000 lei production or gross income will be reduced by:

— 12.5 lei in the national industry

— 5 lei in state agriculture

— 8.3 lei in construction-assembly (contract work)

— 8.7 lei in transport.

The Council of Ministers will take measures for the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Planning Committee, the Financial-Banking Council, together with the ministries, other central bodies, centrals, enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality to ensure implementation of programs on cutting down production costs, achieving profits in accordance with the income and expenditure budgets of enterprises and centrals, and in

close correlation with the national uniform plan and with the state budget. For that purpose, steps will be taken to strictly observe the provisions of the new economic-financial mechanism, and measures will be taken so that each economic unit resolutely applies the principles of workers' economic-financial self-management and self-administration, finances expenditures from its own budget and resources and obtains maximum profits.

Article 23. In 1983 the volume of foreign trade will be 13.5 per cent higher than in 1982.

The Council of Ministers will take measures so that the ministries, together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank, ensure:

a) Intensified foreign market canvassing and concluding of contracts with foreign partners for the entire export and import volume, in conditions of greater efficiency and on schedules designed to permit smooth production activities; diversified marketing forms and expanded markets;

b) Completion of the goods envisaged for export, by giving manufacture priority to such products; observance of the range structures and quality stipulated in contracts, and efficient adaptation of production to foreign market demand, with a view to continuously increasing hard currency returns from our export products;

c) Greatest care in the management of import funds, through reducing specific consumption, and optimally utilizing domestic resources; complete recovery and reutilization of raw and other materials, so as to cut down the hard currency that the country has to pay out;

d) Complete fulfillment of international production sharing and technical cooperation projects; intensified negotiations with foreign partners and initiation of new actions designed to expand and increase the efficiency of our international economic cooperation and collaboration; greater profitability for joint firms;

e) Securing the labor force and the necessary equipment for completing on schedule and in competitive conditions construction-assembly work abroad and exports of blueprints, technical studies, and knowledge.

The ministries, other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises are obligated to put into production first the products earmarked for export and to supervise their manufacture in keeping with the quality specifications stipulated in contracts with foreign partners.

In order to ensure an even balance of trade and foreign payments, the Council of Ministers will take measures to increase exports and reduce imports. In practice, allocated import funds will be cut down if exports tasks are not fulfilled.

Article 24. The draft plan provisions for industrial and agricultural production, for raw material utilization, recovery of reusable materials, and labor productivity are minimal, while those for production costs, material expenditures and consumption, investments, consumer norms, and regulations, including those resulting from standardized technologies, manufacturing lines, installations and products are maximal.

Provisions for export are minimal, and for import maximal. Products will be imported only after a thorough study as to how necessary and efficient they are.

Article 25. In 1983, the national income will be 5 percent higher than in 1982, and will provide the necessary resources for the national fund of socioeconomic development and for further raising the people's living standard.

Article 26. The total volume of retail sales through the socialist trade network will be 268 billion lei in 1983, while that of public services will be 32.1 billion lei.

In order to better meet consumer requirements, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the Council of Coordination of Consumer Goods Production, the Council for the Coordination and Guidance of Public Supplies and Services, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the State Planning Committee, the county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, together with the other plan holders, take measures to:

a) Consolidate regional self-management and self-supply in order to ensure agricultural market supplies, by increasing vegetable and animal production at all state and cooperative units, and making greater use of private produce;

b) Fully implement programs on the production of food and industrial consumer goods, agricultural tools and household appliances, on appropriate preservation and storage of products, complete and smooth delivery of planned consumer goods, in diversified ranges and qualities, with a view to meeting the requirements of the various categories of consumers;

c) Development of public catering, increases and diversification in the production and marketing of cooked and semi-cooked foodstuffs, dishes and menus; greater use of vegetables, potatoes, pasta, fish, eggs and fruit; improved supplies to canteens, public catering units, and other collective consumption outlets, by developing the production of meat, milk and milk products, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit produced by economic and social-cultural units, with a view to increasing supplies from such sources sources;

d) Larger sales of non-food products in rural environments, simultaneously with increased state stock purchases of agricultural produce through private contracts and buying;

e) Judicious regional allocation of goods stocks designed for public supplies, giving priority to workers centers and spas;

f) Further development of and improvements in the trade network, construction of additional agricultural-food markets envisaged in the plan and judicious management of existing ones, judicious regional deployment and utilization of trade outlets;

g) Further improvements in and development of services, expanded range of public services, and improved service quality in keeping with public requirements; efficient utilization of existing facilities and of local manpower.

Article 27. The remuneration fund for the working personnel will total 272.5 billion lei; by the end of 1983 real remunerations will be 4 percent higher than in 1980. The peasantry's real incomes, derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, calculated per active person, will be 3.4 percent higher than in 1982.

Article 28. Measures will be taken to improve education, health care and social assistance, and to develop culture, physical education, and sports. Resolute steps will be taken to make maximum use of the material basis of those sectors and to efficiently manage the funds designed to finance social-cultural activities.

Article 29. In 1983 180,000 housing units will be commissioned and 150,000 apartments will be built with state funds. The Council of Ministers will take measures to encourage private housing construction with state aid in the form of credits and building for specialists employed in communes.

Article 30. The Council of Ministers, as the supreme body of state administration, will periodically examine the implementation of the national uniform plan, and will carefully supervise the fulfillment of the tasks established. At the same time, r-solute steps will be taken to optimally utilize the country's potential, to efficiently manage the national wealth and to strengthen order and discipline in all economic activities. For that purpose, the ministries and other central bodies, working people's councils in enterprises and centrals, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality must completely fulfill the plan provisions for 1983 and increase efficiency in all areas.

Article 31. The indexes of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1983 will be distributed among plan holders by a decree of the State Council.

Article 32. The performance of the 1981 National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopted under Law No 1/1980, is approved in accordance with the communique of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the State Planning Committee and the Cen-ral Directorate of Statistics on the fulfillment of the 1981 National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, published in the official bulletin, Part III, No 14 of 11 February 1982.

NEW OFF-SHORE DRILLING PLATFORM COMMISSIONED

AU141952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/12/1982 -- The workers, engineers and experts of one of the newest branches of the Romanian extractive industry - off-shore drilling on the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea - have scored a remarkable achievement; the location on a previously established position of the second off-shore drilling platform, "Orizont", and the beginning of drilling operations to mark the limits of the respective zone.

The "Orizont" platform is a particularly complex installation abreast of world top technology to the building of which many branches of the oil and machine-building industries, large industrial units like the Galati and Mangalia shipyards, the "Electroputere" works of Craiova, the "1 Mai" oilfield manufacturing enterprise of Ploiesti, "Aversa" of Bucharest, research and design institutes of Bucharest, Galati, Ploiesti, Iasi, Timisoara and other towns made a substantial contribution.

As engineer Dumitru Panu, director of the "Petromar" enterprise, stated, the "Orizont" platform - a true steel island in the Black Sea - is characterized by technical-functional parameters superior to the first Romanian off-shore drilling platform "Floria".

ROMANIA LIBERA 'WORKERS' DEMOCRACY' TREATISE

AU091535 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by university Professor Dr Petru Pinzaru: "From Proletarian Dictatorship to a Society of Socialist Democracy -- From President Nicolae Ceausescu's Socio-Political Thinking"]

[Excerpts] The new social and class structure in our country -- the result of the profound change of the basis and suprastructure of the Romanian society -- the new status of the workers class, which has long since ceased to be a proletariat; the new status of all working people as collective owners, producers and consumers of everything that is produced and created in our country; and the rapid development of the system of socialist democracy render the concept of proletarian dictatorship superfluous and outdated, and, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, require that "the concept of proletarian dictatorship be replaced by the concept of workers' democracy or state of workers' democracy. The latter concept is in keeping with the new social realities and underscores the superiority of socialism and communism as the most democratic and humanitarian system in which the people freely and consciously build their own future."

The Evolution of a Concept

Hence, this is not a question of mere terminology or of a subjective preference of terms, but of expressing in scientific, ideological and political terms the very essence of our new society, defined as the system of workers', revolutionary and socialist democracy, which inaugurates and validates a completely new and original type of participation: namely the concept of participation as belonging. That is the concept to which this article is devoted. Indeed, through a vast network of institutions and organizational forms incorporating all the levels of socialist organization and leadership from top to bottom, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all social categories, all working people regardless of nationality are directly participating in mapping out and implementing the policies of our party and state.

It is more than evident that such a comprehensive system of democratic bodies and forums cannot in the least be viewed as an expression of proletarian dictatorship, but as the most democratic expression of a society led by the people.

Experience has demonstrated that to preserve beyond specific and natural historical limits the image of a socialist state as a perpetual form of proletarian dictatorship means primarily to be at variance with realities and with the logical and natural evolution of the socialist political regime along the path of democracy. On the other hand, to do so would provide "excuses" for actions and behavior opposed to the democratic essence of the workers class' rule, and may prompt some people to ignore the democratic rule of consulting the masses and the collective leadership bodies, which can only have negative repercussions on socioeconomic, scientific, technical, cultural and ideological progress, and affect the prestige and force of attraction of socialism. While socialist democracy is built and based on the law -- which has been given new and revolutionary contents -- proletarian dictatorship permitted subjectivism, arbitrariness, circumvention of the law, absence of control from the lower echelons and of responsibility toward the masses. The latter had recourse to summary and even repressive methods of dealing with contradictions and even with disputes concerning political, scientific and ideological ideas, and was only too closely related to dogmatism, while socialist democracy, which permits a free flow of discussions and of honest criticism and self-criticism, constitutes an instrument of settling and continuously overcoming contradictions and precludes their transformation into social antagonism; it is an instrument of social and human improvement and self-improvement, and of stimulating the creative initiative of the masses.

By preserving and further using the concept of proletarian dictatorship, and hence the static and ossified image of the essence and nature of our state -- which has in the meantime become an authentic state of workers' socialist democracy -- we would do a disservice not only to the theory of scientific socialism -- which would be left a captive of dogmatism -- but, what is worse, would create confusion and reserve among the masses, who are inseparably attached to democratic and humanitarian principles. Moreover, we would gratuitously make a "present" to the adversaries of socialism and to anticommunist propaganda, would give them an opportunity to denigrate the new system and workers' democracy, which they naturally dislike for its potential to contaminate the masses of working people in the capitalist countries.

And finally, the nonsense of continuing to equate our present socialist state with proletarian dictatorship is made crystal clear by an examination of the evolution of social and class structure in Romania. Within this radically changed structure, the proletariat as such does not even exist any more, having dissolved itself when it assumed the political power and became the leading class in society, when the exploiting classes and man's exploitation of man were eliminated. Continuing and improving on its heroic, patriotic and revolutionary traditions, the workers class -- now a new class and a graduate of the school of social leadership with a high level of professional, cultural and political-ideological training -- is now exercising the status of leading class not through orders, but through persuasion, by mobilizing and exerting an ideological and moral influence on the other classes and social categories within the institutional system of socialist democracy.

Socialist Democracy and Humanism

Between socialist democracy and humanism there is a fundamental dialectical relationship that merits special attention.

Each stage in the building of socialism was marked by efforts to implement the inalienable principles of democracy and at the same time, those of socialist humanism in social practice, and by efforts to resolutely eliminate everything that was old and obsolete from the organization and leadership of social life, and everything that curbed the progress along the path of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of asserting the individual's personality and dignity.

Achieving socialist democracy and humanism -- which closely depend on each other -- constitutes a process which has to deal with various types of contradictions and to overcome obstacles -- both objective and especially subjective and psychological-social -- resulting from previous objective social conditions.

Negative phenomena must be neither eluded nor overrated. Once uncovered, they must be simply dealt with with calm and with energy and appropriate socioeconomic, political-legal, organizational, ideological and educational tools, which must always conform with the principles of socialist democracy and humanism. This is because democracy cannot be promoted in social life through undemocratic, predominantly administrative or formal methods, just as humanism cannot be implanted through procedures that affect without a sound legal cause the freedom, rights or dignity of any member of the society. A society like ours, determined to eliminate the sequels of the old system -- social inequality, injustice, scorn for "simple people," favoritism, sinecures, privileges, brutality, indifference to human suffering and demogagy -- cannot under any circumstance tolerate the perpetuation of those remnants of the past, not even in "renovated" or "spruced up" forms.

In this connection it should be stressed that the cardinal issue of socialist democracy and humanism is that of guarantees. It is only with the aid of flexible economic, political-legal and moral levers that democracy can be made from a slogan-program into an irreversible social fact. The economic and legal measures adopted by the party devise and expand such guarantees, which ensure that a person who honestly serves the collective and is conscientiously fulfilling his social and legal

obligations, will never be in danger of falling prey to any arbitrary, bureaucratic or illegal action.

The party, revealing grave abuses and illegalities committed in the past (primarily against party-state activists and other citizens), defined the factors that generated them and put the emphasis on the adoption of legal and political-educational measures that prevent the repetition of such negative and reprovable phenomena. Not only can such phenomena not be viewed as imminent byproducts of socialism, but they must be negated as alien to its essence and as stemming from the old system, methods of governing as well as mentalities and attitudes toward the individual which are characteristic of a society based on domination through violence and intimidation of the majority by a minority.

BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY 'NOTHING BUT RHETORIC'

AU091510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Pseudoequalitarian Theories in a Society of Inequities" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- SCINTEIA of December 8 carries an extensive debate on the aforesaid theme with the participation of lecturer Septimiu Chelcea, Professor Ion Florea, Professor Ladislaw Lorincz and lecturer Marin Neagu. Here is a synthesis of the opinions expressed during that debate.

During the exchange of opinions reproduced by the Bucharest newspaper it was proved that the apologia of bourgeois democracy serves as a front for serious social discrepancies.

In the dialectical development of society, capitalist democracy, though confined, ever since its institution, within serious limits arising primarily from the fact that it maintains inequalities on the socioeconomic plane, marked an unquestionable step forward. Even the legal provisions generate inequalities as they apply to different realities: both to the workers who has nothing but his labour and to the employer who owns several enterprises.

The liberal model, envisaged by this type of democracy, has become the legal front behind which processes are underway of social polarization, of sharpening the contradictions between the social classes and strata specific to the system grounded on private property. The tendency towards considering democracy from the exclusive viewpoint of certain criteria concerning the form rather than the content has become more and more obvious. As a matter of fact, this democracy is nothing but a system of rhetoric procedures of which the citizens are more and more aware, the participants in the debates noted.

Showing that bourgeois ideologists elaborate a series of formal criteria to define democracy and treat it indifferentiatedly in capitalism and socialism, the aforesaid newspaper writes: This mode of illegitimately extrapolating the liberal model of democracy annihilates all possibilities of understanding the altogether different essence of socialist democracy which does not express contradictory interests and therefore does not have to function on the principle of political pluralism implying a free succession to power of various political parties; secondly, it is meant to highlight the pereinity of the capitalist model of democracy and hide the serious problems facing it nowadays. Because as soon as they approach concrete realities, as soon as they stop discussing the notions of people, power and democracy as abstract entities, the apologists of bourgeois democracy are faced with a difficult task as they cannot completely hide the interests the structures of capitalist democracy serve, namely the interests of the well-off, the interests of the large companies.

Another chapter of the debates brings an argument in support of the assessment that the history of capitalist democracy is in fact the history of a succession of renunciations of the nucleus of the concept of democracy -- that is, the ideas of human equality. Despite widespread theories according to which a "revolution in incomes" took place in the contemporary capitalism and an equitable participation was ensured of the classes in the distribution of the national income, realities show that inequalities in the distribution of the national wealth are more flagrant than ever before. The myth of "equal opportunities" was once again powerfully shattered by the current crisis which has deepened the phenomena of pauperization and social polarization.

The system crisis manifest in the capitalist society powerfully demonstrated the fragility of the balance of a system which develops anarchically, the organic incapacity of capitalism to find a way out. The current crisis of capitalism pinpoints the organic faults of the capitalist political system: inflation, unemployment, sharpening competition.

The economic life of the developed capitalist countries, fundamentally changed in recent years, has powerfully influenced the image of democracy, the practices of the institutions of bourgeois democracy, and, ultimately, the relations of the political system with its central elements -- the state on the one hand, and with the citizen -- that is, the masses -- on the other hand.

Whereas in the 60's the state's interference in the economy (even if it primarily served the interests of the large monopolies) entailed an enhancement of the social functions and responsibilities of the capitalist state, today in a number of developed capitalist countries the state overtly gives up suchlike responsibilities. In fact attempts are made at pushing the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the masses, at absolving the employers of the responsibilities devolving on them under the normative acts regarding the protection of workers and of the environment which are considered "costly".

In an attempt at correcting the budgetary balance by cutting down on social spending all tendencies are overtly liquidated toward diminishing the flagrant inequalities between the rich and the poor, a target that bourgeois democracy of all types proclaims. Once again bourgeois democracy proves its fundamental limits: nothing more than formal political-legal rights which virtually sanction the structural inequalities of that society contributing to their further sharpening.

The bourgeois electoral system, which the participants in the debate further approached, is characterized as the "freedom" to elect the representatives of the oligarchic circles alone. In an attempt at proving the "superiority" of bourgeois democracy a series of Western ideologists make a lot of fuss over the system of deputing power, more precisely over the bourgeois electoral system. Analyses show that the actions undertaken during any electoral campaign point to the faults of bourgeois democracy which far from being "for each and everyone" remains tributary to group interests. The election mechanism is reduced to a periodical call on the electorate to elect one of the candidates, and the citizens' "participation" in the political life is generally confined to their participation in elections.

On the other hand, a series of changes occurred in the electoral system, which only point once again to the formal character of suchlike basic moments of bourgeois democracy. Under the slogan of "direct democracy" a so-called political marketing has emerged and developed which is virtually a new form of manipulating public opinion, the electorate, with the help of mass media in particular.

And speaking of the democratism of election, attention should be also given to the financial aspects this moment implies. Under the current circumstances the election campaigns require fabulous amounts of money and the gaining of any portfolio can be expressed in concrete figures.

These are practices showing that the highly praised bourgeois freedom is virtually reduced to a periodical participation in designating the representatives of the ruling circles.

The final part of the debate in SCINTEIA presents socialist democracy as a process in full assertion that is constantly improved. Historically speaking, socialist democracy is a synthesis of all types of democracy previously asserted, of the perennial values they imposed. It provides for the masses' participation in running society and ensures real equality and authentic freedom for all citizens.

In connection with the Romanian democracy the newspaper shows inter alia: "In Romania the prerequisites of socialist democracy were provided on the economic plane by completely liquidating the relations of production based on exploitation and by establishing new-type relations, as well as on the political plane by the people's gaining the political power. Yet, no matter how important these achievements proved to be for the establishment of the new system of equality, the fact should be mentioned that they were only prerequisites for a democratic life. Socialist democracy has consolidated its own edifice only when an extensive and diversified framework was created for the participation of all citizens in running society.

In light of these conceptions, the RCP has taken, particularly after the ninth congress, comprehensive measures on the political, economic and social planes, with a view to expanding socialist democracy.

At a time when many Western trends give lesser attention to quality as a fundamental asset of democracy, socialism promotes this asset and also provides a fertile groundwork for its translation into fact. Equality is a structuring principle of the whole system of social organization; it is an equality understood in the broadest sense of the world to which all working people, irrespective of nationality, sex or schooling, have access. It can be said that all the measures taken by the Romanian state in recent years on the economic, political, social and cultural planes have as common denominator: the constant concern for ensuring all the sons of the country -- Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities -- equal conditions of asserting themselves, of multilaterally developing their personality. In this respect, the resolution of the national question on scientific bases is an integral part and an expression of the general democratism of the Romanian society.

Naturally, the debate shows in conclusion, the institution of democratic structures does not provide also for their complete functioning which presupposes thorough preparations, in the field of encouraging the assertion of opinions included. Socialist democracy has a process-like character and stands for an important school meant to form a democratic behaviour. Like behaviour implies the courage of expressing one's opinions, as well as responsibility to the translation into fact of the resolutions adopted, great competence and discipline. The generalization of suchlike behaviour will confer an ever more dynamic functionality on the current democratic structures of the Romanian society contributing to the plenary assertion of the creative, constructive opinions of the masses, proving the superiority of socialist democracy as a democracy of the people and for the people, as a unitary complex of sociopolitical and organizational structures ensuring that the people be his own master.

YUGOSLAVS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET UNION

Ribicic Greets Andropov

LD201712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has sent a message of congratulations to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The message says that the victory of the October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and of the Communist Party, marked the beginning of the era of revolutionary socialist transformations and of the implementation of historic ideals and aspirations of the working class for its social and national liberation, and that the formation of the first state of workers and peasants and the development of the USSR has an exceptional importance in modern history. The message of congratulations also says that the working people and the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union are looking forward to this anniversary with significant results attained in the material development of their country and in the socialist transformation of their society, and expresses the wish for fresh successes.

The message also expresses the conviction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries will continue developing successfully on the well-known principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference and the responsibility of each party to its own working class and people contained in the joint documents adopted at the top level. It also notes that this is in the lasting interest of the USSR and the SFRY and consolidation of mutual friendship and in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism in the world.

Planinc, Mojsov Greet Tikhonov, Gromyko

LD201608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, expressing best wishes for comprehensive progress in the further building of socialism.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary to Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Stojanovic Meets Moscow Yugoslavs

LD242244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks tonight with representatives of Yugoslav economic enterprises in Moscow. He replied to questions on the role of the League of Communists in the realization of the program of economic stabilization in the light of the decisions of the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee.

Sundic Comments on 'Great Date'

LD202200 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union will be celebrated in Moscow tomorrow. This is a great date not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union but also for all the progressive forces of the world.

The Soviet people are celebrating their jubilee under intensified efforts to improve the standard of living in conditions of unstable peace in the world -- and not insignificant efforts to prevent the outbreak of a new war. The peoples of the Soviet Union, like the peoples of other European countries, have now lived in peace for 41 years, which represents a kind of record in Europe, where wars were frequent. The Soviet Union has grown into a powerful state with a great influence on all developments in international life. Not a single one of the problems of contemporary life -- especially those on which the destiny of mankind depends -- can be solved without or against the Soviet Union. As a superpower the Soviet Union is one of the pillars of the balance of power, which has made a decisive contribution to the fact that the numerous wars and conflicts that have taken place since World War II or are now taking place have never assumed the proportions of a world conflict. To the present divided world this is of decisive importance.

Over the past 60 years the Soviet Union has weathered as many storms as any other country. It faced numerous problems during its prewar, war time and postwar periods of development. Some of these problems are still evident. The Great October Socialist Revolution -- from which the first country of socialism emerged -- has been and remains to be the most significant event in the long history of the communist and workers movement. The different ways of building socialism in the conditions created by the victory of socialism in many countries has never meant and does not mean a denial of the role and significance of the October Revolution and of the Soviet Union as the first country of socialism. On the contrary, in this way both [words indistinct] and the October Revolution have been enriched with a multitude of ideas and specific solutions dependent on the conditions in which individual countries are building socialism.

The socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, which was started and led by the Yugoslav Communist Party with Tito at its head, played a signficant role in all of this. By settling accounts with Stalin's personality cult at the historic 20th CPSU Congress, Soviet Communists made a great contribution to changing relations in the communist and workers' movement and between socialist countries.

It is true that this process has not yet been completed and that new wrong turns have been and continue to be taken, hindering the search for the most suitable ways leading to the equality and independence of all the parties and to their exclusive responsibility to the working class.

In the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and their parties there have been both upward and downward trends. This applies not only to the period before the signing of the historical Belgrade declaration but to the period after the signing. However, thanks to efforts made on both sides, relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are following a constant upward trend despite the differences which still exist today both in the internal and external fields.

These differences, however, have never called in question the historical significance of the joint documents. They have even less called into question the two countries' interest in developing and promoting mutual cooperation in this spirit.

Leonid Brezhnev's recent death was a loss not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union but for the peoples of Yugoslavia. What Tito and Brezhnev achieved for bilateral relations places both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to continue along that road. In the name of that Yugoslavia joins the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

EXPECTATIONS IN FRG OVER GROMYKO VISIT QUESTIONED

LD180034 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The foreign political commentary is devoted to relations between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. What is expected in Bonn and Moscow from the announced visit by Andrey Gromyko to the FRG? Milika Sundic at the microphone:

Bonn expects a great deal from the announced visit by Andrey Gromyko, but it is a great question whether this is realistic. It is said in the FRG that the success of the visit depends on the guest from Moscow, while in Moscow they think the opposite -- or that it would be acceptable to the Soviet Government if such an important meeting and its success depended equally on both sides. However, whichever it is, the visit by Andrey Gromyko to Bonn deserves great attention because it is taking place at a time that is not favorable for talks and agreements, at least as far as East-West relations are concerned. However, just because the situation is so bad, the talks represent the only way to overcome it.

Although it has entered into polemics with Washington, Moscow has no interest in extending these polemics to the American allies in Europe. The Soviet Union has been quite successful in this respect, which contributed to the fact that President Reagan lifted the embargo on the supply of equipment produced under American license for the Siberian gas pipeline. On the other hand, some American allies in Europe are in no particular hurry with the planned deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on their territory. Finally, the third important influence on relations between the West European countries and the Soviet Union lies in the increasing awareness in Western Europe that it would pay the highest price in case of a nuclear conflict between the two superpowers.

The Soviet Union has always attached great importance to the development and promotion of relations with the FRG. In this respect, nothing has changed as far as the Soviet interest is concerned. However,in view of the government change in Bonn, it is becoming increasingly clear that the contacts with Helmut Kohl will be more difficult than with his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt. During his recent visit to Washington, Helmut Kohl promised President Reagan that he would not do anything that could damage the alliance between the two countries. This means in essence that the United States will have fewer problems with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on FRG soil than it had with Schmidt. The present West German Government fully supports the conditions set by the United States for abandoning the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Judging by the Soviet reaction to Reagan's plan to produce intercontinental MX missiles, these conditions are not acceptable to Moscow. The Soviet Union is ready for partial concessions, but not at the expense of weakening its defensive power. Moscow proposes a suspension of the arms race while disarmament talks are going on and advocates that economic cooperation not be made conditional on the progress of talks on disarmament and other disputed problems. The United States does not accept this and demands that its European allies also behave the same way.

Gromyko, therefore, will not find it wasy in Bonn although his announced visit to the FRG is not without significance. After all, the Bonn Government knows that Gromyko is not going to carry presents in his briefcase because he himself will not get any, nor does he hope to get any.

RIBICIC RECEIVES FRG'S WISCHNEWSKI 20 DEC

LD202148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) share the interest in further advancing equal cooperation between the two parties.

The above was stated today, Monday, in talks between LCY Presidency President Mitja Ribicic and SPD Presidency member Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

Their extensive friendly talks also focused on LCY and SPD activities on internal and international planes.

Ribicic informed his guest on LCY activities in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and Yugoslav stabilization program.

Wischnewski spoke on developments in the internal situation in the Federal Republic and SPD activities.

Ribicic and Wischnewski also exchanged views on current problems in international relations, particularly the situation in Europe.

STAMBOLIC, MIJATOVIC VISIT BAKARIC IN ZAGREB

LD191942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon visited Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee in his family home in Zagreb.

DOLANC CONGRATULATES MAMULA ON ARMY DAY

LD202146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs, today called on Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and on behalf of the members of the internal affairs organs and services of Yugoslavia congratulated him on 22 December, Army Day. At the same time Stance Dolanc asked Admiral Mamula to convey his holiday greetings to all the members of our Armed Forces.

Admiral Mamula thanked Dolanc for the congratulations stressing the fruitful cooperation between the internal affairs organs and services and the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] on their joint task; protection of freedom and of security of the socialist self-management Yugoslavia.